OMMERCI IAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

No. 2184.-Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT. PRICE SIXPENCE.

C H A R L E S T H O M A S

3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

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10, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.
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"INVESTMENTS AND SPECULATIONS FGK 1877."
Price Sixpenes.

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BUSINESS negociated in Stocks and Shares not having a general market

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BUSINESS in all the principal COTTON SPINNING SHAPES.

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MINES INSPECTED BANKERS: CITY BANK, LONDON; SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, ST. AUSTELL.

BANKERS; CITY BANK, LONDON; SOUTH CORNWALL BANK, ST. AUSTELL.

SPECIAL DEALINGS in the following, or part:—
15 Argentine, £4½.
26 Destroy, 25.
16 Abserdamann, 13-, 3d.
27 Exterior, 25.
28 Emg-fylde.
30 Cathedral, 15a.
26 Cileago, £2 17s. 6d.
25 Cinego, £2 17s. 6d.
25 Cinego, £2 17s. 6d.
26 Canpel House, £2½.
27 Cileago, £2 17s. 6d.
28 Cinego, £2 17s. 6d.
29 Combustin, 7s. 6d.
20 Combustin, 7s.

*ABARES SOLD FOR FORWARD DELIVERY (ONE, TWO, OR THREE MONTHS) ON DEPOSIT OF TWENTY PER CENT.

FOREIGN BONDS — ARGENTINE — EGYPTIAN—RUSSIAN, TURKISH, SPANISH, PERU.

RAILWAYS-HOME AND FOREIGN.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the above, and Fortnightly Accounts opened on receipt

the usual cover. ** THE WAR —The latest Telegrams from the Seat of War are received roughout the day, and also the course of the Markets from Every Continental JAMES H CROFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

A QUARIUM, HOTEL, INSURANCE, AND MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

SHARES.

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COTTON SPINNING SHARES,—BUSINESS in all OLDHAM SHARES, and in those of other DISTRICTS.

* SPECIAL RUSINESS is the following SULECTED SHAPES.

•	" SPECIAL B	UB	INE	188				-					otation
	Name of Mil	1.			1		our d per ce		ids,			ine	29. Sellers
	Central					26,	20,	10,	10		£ 236		£ 25%
	Greenacres			***	***	30,	20,	5,	15	***	314		4
	Green Lane		***			25,	30,	25,	20	***	6214		6734
	Oldham Twist					32,	26,	12,	15	***	171/2		221/4
	Royton					30,	20,	10,	10	***	2		21/2
	Bhaw	***	***	***		20,	16,	10,	16	***	21/4		234
	Star			***		25,	20,	8,	14	***	21/4		21/4
	Windson					28	20.	10.	16		214		3

Note.—The shares of good Cotton Spinning Companies pay remunerative dividents, the mills being almost entirely conducted on the Co operative System, under the Limited Liability Acts. With a revival in trade the present rate of dividents would be augmented.

JAMES H CKOFTS, 1, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

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morante in the control of the contro

85 Glyn, 12s, 25 Glenroy. 40 Hingston, 10s, 20 Hultafall. 100 I.X.L., 10s, 50 Javail, 11s, 50 Last Chance, 18s, 6d 15 Leadhills, £6½, 20 Marke Valley, 25s, 70 North Laxey. 19 Almada, 5s. 6d.
25 Blue Tent.
60 Chontales, 8s. 6d.
10 Condes of Chill.
5 Cape Copper, £39.
10 Don Pedro, 12s.
30 Derwent, £3\(\frac{4}{5}\).
10 East Van, £5\(\frac{4}{5}\).
15 East Lovell, 21s.
10 Eberhardt, £7\(\frac{4}{5}\). 15 Moran Grav. £10¾.
40 Rookhope.
20 Richmond, £6 8e. 9d.
30 San Pedro, 14s. 6d.
100 South Aurora, 5s. 6d.
25 Sierra Buttes.
10 Tankerville, £75½.
5 Van, £34½.
40 Van Console, 11s. 6d.
20 West Tankerville, £16
5 West Chiverton, £16. 18s. 6d. 70 North Laxey. 20 Pateley Bridge, 28s.

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SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
Aberdaunant, 188. Glenrov, 21c. 6d.

ther SHARES,
le following:—
Glenroy, 21c. 6d.
Glyn, 11s. 6d.
Holmbush, 30s.
Leadhils, £6½.
Ladywell, 18s. 9d.
Llaurwst, £2¾.
Monydd Gorddu.
North Laucy, 21s. 6d.
Pateley Bridge, 38s.
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Assheton, 24s.
Bampfylde.
Bodidris, 21s.
Combelack, 22½.
Combmartin, 7s. 6d.
Derwent, 22½.
Devon Consols, 24¼.
East Van, £3½.
Grogwinion, £3½.
Great Laxey, £2½.
Argentina, £4¼. Penstruthal, 6s. 6d. Fenstruthal, 5s. 6d. Pandora, 2cs.
Parvs Mountain, 12s.
Rookhope, 2ls. 6d.
Roman Gravels, 8s 6
Tankerville, £7½.
Van Consols, 12s. 6d.
West Assheton, 17s. 6d.
West Tankerville, 20s.
West Chiverton, £15½.
Naw Ouebrade, £21½. Great Laxey, £20¼. Pennerley, 4s. 6d. West Chiverton, £15½.

Argentine, £4½. Exchequer, 7s. 3d. New Quebrada, £2½.
Condes of Chil., 69s. 6d Frontino, £2 18s. 9d.
Chicago, 48s. I. X. L., 8s. 6d. San Pedro, 16s. 3d.
Chontales, 8s. 3d. Javali, 7s. 9d.
Don Pedro, 10s. Last Chance, 6s. 9d. South Aurora, 4s. 9d.
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The following are the latest prices at which business could be done. Where the difference between the buying and selling price is wide transactions may be ted at an intermediate price:— Buyers, Sellers. Buyers, Sellers,

	10- 01	14-03	Marke Valley	0 1	0 11/
Aberdaunant	128.00	148.0d.	marke valley	D 1	2 174
Argentine	£ 4	£ 41/4	North Laxey		
Assheton	1	11/4	New Quebrada	£ 1½	
Bampfylde	3/		New Zealand Kapanga.	116	13/4
Bodidris			Parys Mountain	98	11a.
			Pateley Bridge		
Derwent	272	274	Paterey Bridge	a- a	
Devon Great Consols	31/4	41/4	Pennerley		
Dolcoath	28	30	Penstruthal	68	8s.
Don Pedro	11s	13s.	Richmond	61/8	63%
Eberhardt	63/	7	Roman Gravels	10	101/4
East Caradon		1	Rookhope		
East Van	b	51/2	San Pedro	7s. 6d	10s.
Exchequer Gold	6s	88.	South Condurrow	714	8
Flagstaff			Tankerville	7%	716
Glenroy		11/	Tincroft	13	15
Glyn	100	12s. 6d.	Van		
Giyu			Van Consols	120 64	150
Great Laxey					
Javali	78		West Assheton	78	78
Last Chance	78	98.	West Chiverton		16
Ladywell		136	West Tankerville	1	11/4
Leadhills	6		W. Grenville (call pd.)	134	114
Teadinis	034		dicarrate (can par)	-/3	-74
Llaprwst	234	314	•		

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Aberdaunant, Lianrwst, Rookhope, North Laxey, and Gorsedd and Merilyn. The latter mine is now extraordinarily rich in lead ore. The sales, already 50 tons per month, are about to be materially increased. Holders will have immediate and good dividends.

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10 Argentine, £4 2s. 6d.
40 Bodidris, £1 2s. 6d.
40 Bodidris, £1 2s. 6d.
40 Bodidris, £1 2s. 6d.
40 Cloradod Ter., £15/
40 Clora

25 New Zealand, £2 11 3
40 Nth. Laxey, 21s. 6d.
10 Pennant, £5.
30 Pennerley, 4s. 6d.
75 Penstruthal, 6s. 9d.
80 Port Phillip, 11s.
30 Parys Mount., 12s.
25 Rookhope, 21s.
15 Roman Grav., £10½,
20 Fichmond, £6½.
30 Russia Copper, 38s 9d.
5 Tankerville, £7½.
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20 Great Laxey, 500 Payrs Mountain, 75 Penstruthal, 15 Richmond, 29 South Condurrow, 100 West Godolphin, 10 West Craven Moor, and 55 Wheal Grenville.

H O W A N D W H E N TO I N V E S T. " — (Post free, One Shilling.)

By E. J. BARTLETT, of No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

Those who availed themselves of the information contained in the last edition this carefully compiled work may be congratulated upon the result of their

investments. The Stocks recommended were—Direct Cable, at £7½; Gorsedd and Merllyn, £2½; Great Eastern, £42; South Condurrow, £5½; Minera, £10—and a glance at the present quotations will show the advance which has since taken place in their values.

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20 WEST CRAVEN MOOR.

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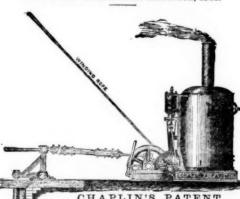
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Size 40 by 56 inches, scale 8 miles to the inch. Handsomely engraved, cored in counties, showing the Towns, Settlements, Rivers, Lakes, Railroads,
sing Districts, &c., throughout the Territory, and all the Government Surveys
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tlasp, GENERAL MINING MAP OF UTAH, showing twenty-eight of the
ncipal Mining Districts adjacent to Salt Lake City, and location of the most prouent mines. Price pocket form, &2.

minent mines. Price, pocket form, 6s.

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TRICTS, showing the location of over four Hundred Mines and Tunnel Sites, to
gether with the Mines Surveyed for United States Patent. Price, sheets, 6s.; po
ket form. 8s.

The Bell Abbey & Falcon Cliff Mines

ISLE OF MAN,

CAPITAL £50,000, IN. 10,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

(First Issue, £30,000.)

Deposit on application, £1 per share. On allotment, £2 per share. The remainder to be called up as required,

RALPH FAWSETT AINSWORTH, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., &c., Cliff Point, Broughton, Manchester.—Chairman.

EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Wool Broker, Dale Street, Liverpool.

FRANCIS JAMES EATON, Esq., General Broker, Queen's Buildings, Dale Street, Liverpool; and Hesketh Park, Southport, (Each of whom has subscribed for 200 Shares.)

With power to add to their number.
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LIVERPOOL—The BANK OF LIVERPOOL, Water Street, Liverpool; AND GLYN, MILLS, and CO., London. ISLE OF MAN—The ISLE OF MAN BANKING CO. (Limited). SOLICITORS.

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In offering to the public such of the First Issue of shares in this company as remain unallotted, the directors are fully justified in believing the investment to be one which will amply repay those who avail themselves of it.

The directors have hithertoabstained from advertising, or taking any of the other modes usually ado; ted for the purpose of placing shares, and have preferred, with the aid of a few personal friends, to carry on the workings on a somewhat limited scale at their own cost, and to defer appealing to the public till a revival in commerce should render it an easy task to obtain the capital necessary to do justice to the many and great points of interest in this eminently valuable property.

The time has, however, now arrived when they feel that the mine should be no longer only partially worked, or in other words, starved, and that its intrinsic value and promise have been os for established that no continuance of commercial depression ought to prevent their receiving applications for a far greater number of shares than they are now offering; and they have been the more impelled to this conclusion by the discoveries made to the north of the Bell Abbey workings, the numerous intersections of which are shown in the field marked B 315 on the plan accompanying the prospectus.

In calling attention to the annexed reports, it is hardly necessary to say that it would be impossible to find more talented, experienced, or reliable, as well as successful, mining engineers than Mr. Walter Eddy, of Liangolten; and Capt. John Kinto, of Llanidoes, the manager of some of the roots prospectus are by the letter kindly volunteered by Capt. William Kitto, manager of other in the field marked by the seed to the most prospectus are by the letter kindly volunteered by Capt. William Kitto, manager of the rich in second to no living authority) must satisfy the public that the shares of this bring in the property of the district and great athility render of mines, and juriging by the results of our neighbourts working conclusion by the discoveries made to the north of the Bell Addry Workhard, numerous intersections of which are shown in the field marked B 35 on the plan accompanying the prospectus.

In calling attention to the annexed reports, it is hardly necessary to say that it would be impossible to find more talented, experienced, or reliable, as well as successful, mining engineers than Mr. Watter Eddy, of Liangollen; and Capt. John Kitto, of Llanidloes, the manager of some of the most prosperous new mines in the kingdom. And the directors have confidence that the very strong opinions expressed by these gentlemen in their reports, confirmed and supplemented as they are by the letter kindly volunteered by Capt. William Kitto, manager of the rich Foxdale Mines (whose thorough knowledge of the district and great ability render him second to no living authority) must satisfy the public that the shares of this company form an unusually sound and valuable investment.

The report of Capt. Richard Barkell, the company's mine agent, may also be implicitly relied on as being the result of well-trained and mature judgment, based upon careful dully observation.

By those who already know or will take the trouble to examine the property, no reasonable doubt can be felt that with a liberal and judicious expenditure of explication developing the features which have now been established, it must speedily prove itself to be a most valuable and lucrative mine, or rather series of mines.

The greatest care has been taken in laying out the workings and buildings, and in securing the best class of engines, machinery, and other appliances, under the superintendence of Mr. A. Francis, of Rhos Idu, Wrexham, and in all these respects the mine may challenge the severest criticism.

The property is now beld under Crown lease at unusually low rents and royalities.

nd has the special advantage of water power, which will obtaite the necessity for eeting additional permanent steam power to carry out proposed new workings. The set contains about 1120 acres. The purchase money to be paid by the company is £9000. No promotion money will be paid. The remuneration of the directors will be fixed by the shareholders in general

event of no allotment being made to an applicant, his deposit will be re | the re

tarned in full.

The deposit on application for shares may be forfeited, and the allotment cancelled, by the directors in all cases where the further payment on allotment is not duly made, in accordance with the terms of the allotment letter.
Copies of the Articles of Association, the surveyors' reports, the provisional agreement, &c., can be inspected at the Solicitor's and the Secretary's offices.
The only contract entered into is one bearing date 1st March, 1876, between Ralph Fawsett Ainsworth, M.D., Edward Wrangham Bird, Edmund Buckley, and Francis James Eaton, as vendors, and William Charles Bew, as purchaser, on behalf of the new company.

half Francis James Litton, as ventors, and within Charles bew, as parenaser, or chalf of the new company.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Bankers and olicitors, and at the offices of the company.

Applications for shares will be received by the company's Bankers.

REPORTS.

To the Directors of the Bell Abbey and Falcon Cliff Mines (Limited).

To the Directors of the Bell Abbey and Falcon Cliff Mines (Limited).

Isle of Man, April 30th, 1877.—GENTLEMEN: We inspected your mine on the 14th instant, and after careful consideration submit to you our report thereon, more especially referring to what we advise as to the future workings. Your shaft is sunk 72 fms, below addt, and levels driven for considerable distances north and south, at intervals of 12 fms.

The lode is of great width, and the promising indications it showed almost at surface, and the frequent bunches of ore (1-ad, copper, and blende) met with throughout fully warrant, in our judgment, all the trials which have been made. (The copper aiready sold by you, as well as that we saw in the mine and atsurface, is certainly of superior quality. The lead and blende we take as being about the average of Manx ores.)

These bunches of ore have always occurred where the lode has become firm and compact, but as it is disturbed by occasional slides and bands of shale—which may possibly continue to some extent even in depth—we would advise you to let the ore ground now laid open in the various levels on tribute (which would at the same time be proving that part of the mine), and devote your principal energies to the ground north and south, where your acquisitions of additional land, and trials at surface, would appear to have established two distinct mines free from the disturbaces alluded to.

Ever the South Ground, Having acquired an additional hand the disturbaces alluded to.

time be proving an experience of the control of the

bodies of ore. In short, you cannot our to interest and and profitable discoveries we have every confidence that you will meet with good and profitable discoveries of ore in this direction.

Second, the North Ground: Here your tracing a newly-found ore-bearing lode from the adjoining mine, through the field in your property marked No. 315 on the large ordnance map, has resulted in the discovery of at least three new lodes, forming junctions with each other in positions leaving nothing in this respect to be desired, and your trial pits prove them to be of the most promising character. As you are equally impressed with ourselves of the great importance of this part of your set, we need not say more, but cannot too strongly urge your commencing operations without delay.

The entire property is very extensive, being about two miles on the course of the main lodes. The machinery is in excellent working condition, and of the best construction. New leases have been obtained on the most reasonable terms, and the additional land to the south (to which reference has aiready been made) combine to constitute it one of the most promising mining setts in the whole Island. In conclusion, we have no hesitation in recommending your at once raising the necessary capital to carry out the workings which we have indicated, and we believe that you will have occasion to be perfectly satisfied with the necessary expenditure required to develope what you have a right to regard as a thoroughly sound and promising mines. WALTER EDDY, Mineral Surveyor.

permitter requires to develop what you have triple to repair as a torong sound and promising mine.

sound and promising mine.

Sound and promising mine.

JOH'N KITTO, Manager of the Grogwinion, Wye Valley, Red Rock South Cwmystwith, St. Harmon, West Goglinan, and other Mines

Copy of Letter from Capt. WILLIAM KITTO, Manager of Foxdale Mines Copy of Letter from Capt. WILLIAM KITTO, Manager of Foxdale Mines.

Ele of Mm, My 5th, 1877.—Dean MR. Bew: I have read Mr. Eddy's and my
Brother's report, and having been frequently through your mine, I can endorse all

It contains. If it errs, it is on the side of caution: but there is one point upon

which I think none of you lay sufficient stress—I mean the driving of your adit

northwards. I have often said to you that were I in a position I would risk my

own money here, trusting solely to what I could discover as payment or remune

ration for my outlay, as to my mind courses of ore are sure to be found making up

to the surface, as they have done so close to you in the adjoining mine; besides

which, you have the advantage of the level as the natural drain. When you are

in a position to employ more labour, allow me to urge that this be one of your first

operations. I believe you may safely rely on the results.

WM. KITTO.

Bell Abbey and Fileon Ciiff Mine, Colby, Isle of Man, May 5th, 1877.—DEAR SIR Capts. Eddy and Kitto hiving lately inspected your mine, I will confine my remarks to our present operations and a few suggestions as to the future.

69 North.—The part of the lode we are carrying consists chiefly of spar, with small cavaties in it, some of which contains cubes of lead and mundic. The country rock to the east is less broken than in some parts of the level outwards. This point is of much interest, because it is immediately under the copper discovered in the 48 fm level from which we have had not good over it to the test are as well as the contract of the is of much interest, because it is immediately under the copper discovered in the 43 fm. level, from which we have had such good ore in bulk; but as the ore usually

an exactly similar position, it would strongly more than the continuous continuous at once.

I would beg to call your attention again to one or two undeveloped points, especially to where some trials were made some time since, about the centre of ground, marked 315 on the Ordnance map. Three very strong locks were ground, marked 315 on the Ordnance map. Three very strong locks were discovered forming innertions within an area of a few fathoms. Every miner knows that it is at these intersections that success as a rule is secured, and rully loops you may, without further delay, instruct me to begin operations upon a more extended scale. With your intimate knowledge of the nature of the various lodes, you at least cannot doubt the result.

R. BARKELL.

Mr. WILLIAM C. BEW.

extended scale. With your intimate knowledge of the nature of the various lode, R. BARKELL, Mr. WILLIAM C. BEW. Extract from Report, 12th May, 1877.

I am glad to tell you the stope in the roof of this level (the 36) is gradually improving going up. I never saw it looking so well as it is to-day, and the men say they never saw anything in the mine so good.

Dressing: We are getting on with this—crushing the copper to-day, and have a good pile of lead broken up for crushing.

Extract from Report, 21st May, 1877.

24 North: I put two men here to day, and find there is some very nice lead in the roof. No doubt is a continuation of that we have in the 36 stope.

MEXICO, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, UTAH, NEVADA, AND CALIFORNIA.

F. M. F. CAZIN, MINING AND CIVIL ENGINEER, At BERNALLILLO, NEW MEXICO, U.S. OF AMERICA,

At BERNALLILIO, NEW MEXICO, U.S. OF AMERICA, Has 24 years' experience in Mining and Smelting, and 10 years' experience in American Business and Law, offers his services at moderate charges for Reporting on Mining and other Property in any of the above-named States or Territorles; gives correct, safe, and responsible advice as to securing full titles and possession; and, as to best mode of utilising the property, will assist in settling existing difficulties by compromise, and in disposaling of developed mining property when held at real value; offers his assistance for securing undeveloped mining properties at home prices. As to care taken in reporting, reference is made to the Manuag Journal Supplement, April 1, 1876, containing report on property of the Maxwell Land Grant and Railway Company: as to technical standing, to the prominent men of the trade—compare Mining Journal of Aug. 33 and Nov. 31, 1872, and New York Engineer and Mining Journal, Feb. 28, 1874.

W. F. LOWE, F.C.S.,

Associate of the Royal School of Mines ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES MADE OF ORES, FIRE CLAYS, LIMESTONES, &c. ADDRESS, - ASSAY OFFICE, CHESTER.

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134, PALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. REDMOOR, KELLY BRAY, AND WHEAL EDWARD, CORNWALL.

The management of Mines and Chemical Works and the London Agencies of rovincial and Foreign Manufacturers and Commercial Firms undertaken.

Technical Reports and Surveys of every kind made. MANAGING DIRECTOR-DB. STEPHEN H. EMMENS.

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MR. MORRIS'S "SIGURD" AND THE "IBBLUNGENLIED."
BRITISH THADE—NO. XI.—MEXICO AND BRAZIL.
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C.C.

Lectures on Bractical Mining in Germany.

CLAUSTHAL MINING SCHOOL NOTES-No. XXXI. EY J. CLARK JEFFERSON, A.R.S.M., WH. SC.,
Certificated Mining Engineer.

(Formerly Student at the Royal Bergakademie, Clausthal).

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SECTION II.

PROSPECTING FOR MINERALS-BORING. III .- THE BORING OPERATION.

REMOVAL OF HINDRANCES WHICH OCCUR OR ORIGINATE DURING THE BORING.

DURING THE BORING.

MESSES. MATHER AND PLATT'S ROPE BORING APPARATUS.—

MESSES. MATHER AND PLATT'S ROPE BORING APPARATUS.—

The distinctive features of this invention are the surface arrange—

The distinctive features of this invention are the surface arrange—

The distinctive features of this invention are the surface arrange—

The for giving the percussive action to the borer, and the con
ments for giving the percussive action to the borer, and the con
struction of the borer or boring head, and of the sludger for clearing

struction of the borer or possible to the borer is suspended) is

and ½ in thick. The rope (from which the borer is suspended) is

and ½ in thick. The rope (from which the borer is suspended) is

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beginner of the palley being cast on; the diameter of the pulley is about 3ft., and pulley being cast on; the diameter of the pulley is about 3ft., and the width between the flanges being made to suit the width of the rope. When the bore hole, that portion of the rope between the buttom of the bore hole, that portion of the rope between the guide pulley and the vertical pulley, and which passes through a sawed clamp, is screwed tight at that length. When steam is sawed clamp, is screwed tight at that length. When steam is sawed clamp, is screwed tight at that length. When steam is sawed clamp, is screwed tight at the piston the vertical pulley is about the boring tool. On reaching it rised, and to ensequently also the boring tool. On reaching it rised, and the piston of the bore hole. The inlet valve communicates with the steam cytinder at the bottom, the exhaust valve, however, about 6 in, above the bottom, so that there is always an elastic cushion of steam on which the piston falls. Of course, it will be understood that the piston does not meet with the cushion of steam before the borer reaches the bottom of the bore hole. The steam and exhaust valves are worked by a self-acting tappet mostan and exhaust valves are worked by a self-acting tappet mostan and the piston should be given to the piston before it can act upon the tappit, a small jet pipe is inserted in the bottom cover of the steam cylinder, so that a small jet of steam is allowed to be constantly blowing into the cylinder, which causes the piston to move slowly at first, whilst taking up the slack of the rope and weight of the borer, without a jerk. The tappet which works the steam talve lever is moved by an arm attached to the piston road of the errical cylinder after the the piston has risen to a proper height, when the a cent is made much more quickly. Just as the borer reaches its highest position another tappet is caught by the arm fixed to the piston rod, and closes the steam valve, a tappet on the opposite side at the same time opens the ex

the stroke) between 2ft and 16ft, according to the character of the grand to be bored through.

The burer—or buring head, as it is called by the inventors—consists of a wrought-ir m bur, about 5 in. diameter and 8ft long, to the bottom of which a cylindrical cast-irom block, to which the enters are attached, are secured. The cutters have square taper shanks which lit in corresponding holes in the block, and abut with a collar on the under side of the cylindrical block, and are prevented from working loose on the upper side by means of two nuts, which screw and the tro ends of the cutter shanks. By this arrangement the cutters are firmly and rigidly secured to the block, whilst at the same time it readily admits of their being detached for repairing a sharpening.

as a strain the shower this block another cylindrical casting is attached to the bar, and acts as a guide to the bar, keeping it vertical during its deseat. Towards the upper end of the bar a second guide is attached, as the circumference of which cast-iron plates are attached having ribs of a sw-tooth or ratchet shape, the one half catching only in one direction (i.e., each alternate rib), and the other alternate half catching only in the opposite direction. These ribs are placed at an inclination like segments of a screw thread of very long pitch, so that they bear against the rough sides of the bore hole, whilst the bar is being raised or lowered they assist in turning it, and as each alternate plate has the projecting ribs inclined in the opposite direction one half of the ribs tend to turn the bar round in rising, and the other half in the same rotary direction during the descent. This arrangement is not an essential one, but simply auxiliary to an arrangement place I immediately above to secure a definite rotation for causing the cutters to strike in a fresh place after each blow.

This arrangement consists of two wrought or cast iron collars planed or othered to the bar near its upper end, and placed about 12 in apart from each other; the under face of the upper collar and the upper face of the lower collar being formed with deep ratchet test of 2 in. pitch, the vertical sides of the teeth of the upper collar being set exactly in line with those on the lower collar. The inclined sides of the teeth of the upper collar downwards from left to right, and those on the lower collar downwards from left to right, and those on the lower collar downwards from left to right, and those on the lower collar downwards from left to right, and those on the lower collar downwards from left to right, and those on the lower collar downwards from left to right, and those on the lower to lower face, so that the perpendicular side of each tooth on the upper and lower face, so that the perpendicular side of each tooth on the up little above this block another cylindrical casting is attached

vance (or behind, which amounts to the same) of those on the lower face, so that the perpendicular side of each tooth on the upper face of the bush is directly above the centre of the inclined side of a tooth on the lower face, and, vice versa, the perpendicular side of each tooth in the lower face is directly beneath the centre of the inclined side of a tooth in the upper face.

The bush is provided with two short cylindrical trunnions, of about 6 in. diameter, over which the two ends of a strong wroughtion bow pass, which is attached by means of a hook and short from chain to the end of the flat rope, so that the whole boring bar is suspended directly from the bush. The regular and constant rotation of the bar then is effected as follows. When the borer has fallent to the bott up of the bore hole the bush (from which the borer fallent the bottom of the bore hole the bush (from which the borer has been suspended, and which has had its upper teeth engaged with those on the under side of the upper collar during the ascent of the borer falls, with the teeth on its under side upon those on the lower collar, and thereby receives a twist backward through the space of half a tooth, and on commencing to lift again the teeth on the upper side of the bush catch against those on the upper collar, and receive an additional twist backward through the space of half a tooth. The flat rope is thus twisted backwards to the extent of one tooth of the ratchet, and during the time the berre is being raised untwists itself again, thus rotating the borer forward through the space between each successive tooth between each successive blow of the tool on the bottom of the bore hole. It will thus be adjusted to the bore with the cutters makes a complete be evident that the bar with the cutters makes a complete lation in as many blows as there are teeth on either of the collars, and this again depends on the pitch of the ratchet teeth.

The general working of the apparatus is as follows. When the borer has been attached to the end of the rope its weight is sufficient to pull round the drum of the winding engine, and by means of the break it is lowered steadily to the bottom of the bre hole, the lowering being at the rate of 150 yards per minute. The rope is then clamped tight by screwing up the clamp between the guide pulley and the vertical pulley. The small steam jet which enters in the bottom cover of the cylinder is then turned on, and the rise and fall of the piston (and consequently of the borer) is then regularly and automatically performed, an average of 24 blows per minute being obtained. When a sufficient quantity of debris, &c., has been produced at the bottom of the bore hole the steam is shut off, the rope unclamped, and the winding engine set in motion, the boring tool being wound up at the rate of 100 yards per minute. The clamp which fixes the rope is made with a slide, and has a nut fixed to it. Through the nut a long screw passes, which on being rotated raises the clamp, and by this means the rope can be paid gradually out, to keep pace with the advance of the borer, during the time that the apparatus is being worked. As an elastic stretching of the rope, to the amount of 1 in. per 100 ft, takes place it is necessary to increase the lift of the borer as the bore hole gets still deeper. This is effected by raising the top pair of tappets on the tappet rods. When the borer has been raised to the surface it is slung from a hook attached to a roller mounted on an overhead suspension bar, so that it can be runs ideways clear of the bore hole.

At Middlesborough a bore tube 18 in. in depth was sunk with

tappet rods. When the borer has been raised to the surface it is slung from a hook attached to a roller mounted on an overhead suspension bar, so that it can be run sideways clear of the bore hole. At Middlesborough a bore tube 18 in. in depth was sunk with this apparatus to a depth of 1312 ft. in 390 working days of 12 hours each; the first 600 ft. were bored in 100 days on an average of 6 ft. per day, the strata being composed of red sandstone and limestone. At Manchester a bore hole, 466 ft. deep. 24 in. diameter at the surface, and reduced to 15 in. diameter at the bottom, was bired in 95 days (including Sundays) of 12 hours, or on an average of 5 ft. per day. The strata were as follows:—first, 100 ft. of red sandstone, 220 ft. of red and variegated marls, 43 ft. of coarse gravel and pebbles, 20 ft. of compact red and white sanistone, and 73 ft. of red and purple marls. At Birkenhead a bore hole 18 in. diameter throughout, the first 100 ft. being red and yellow sandstone, and the rest white marl and sandstone, was sunk to a depth of 322 ft. in 61 days, as above, giving an average of 5 ft. 3 in. per day. At Halifax a 15-in. bore hole was put down to a depth of 330 ft. in 100 days through hard flag-tone, giving an average of 3 ft. 4 in. per day. This method is not recommended for depths under 200 ft., owing to the expense of engines, &c., at the surface. In the case of hard ironstone, &c., being passed through, the average progress is about 18 in. per day.

As the instruments used by Messrs, Mather and Platt in case of breakage of the rope, or jamming fast of the borer, have been devised specially for their ripe borer, they will be best described here, as well as the mode of operation. In case of a jamming fast of the borer, all the strain possible is then put on the rope, which if it be old or rotten may break. In this case the claw grapnel consists of a cylinder open at the bottom, the upper end being cast solid. Two short upright rods are let in, or cittered, to the solid end of the cylinder. To the upper

n the solid end of the cylinder a strong round wrought-iron partses, to the bottom end of which a short cylindrical block is cottered. The three claws are hinged to lugs formed on the underside pisses, to the bottom end of which a short cylindrical block is cottered. The three claws are hinged to lugs formed on the under side of the block, having the portion above the hinge inclined upwards and outwards, to allow of which the cylindrical block has three corresponding slots. The lower ends of the claws are either hooked or serrated. The cast-iron cylinder is also provided with three slots a little above the bottom, the upper end of the slot being inclined downwards and inwards, so as to suit the upper edge of the claws above the hinge. The upper end of the long har passing through the cylinder has a long chain link. During the lowering the grapnel is suspended from the short hinged cross bridge (the chain link attached to the bar being sufficiently long to allow the bridge to pass through the link), so that the whole weight of the cylinder is carried directly from the suspending link, the bottom end of the slit pressing upwards against the three projecting or curved ends of the claws, thus keeping the lower ends of the claws apart. As soon as the grapnel rests upon the broken repe below, the suspending link, which catches beneath the hinged bridge, continuing to descend allows the bridges to fall out of it, so that on raising the grapnel again the suspending link (from the rope) catches beneath the end of the long link (in which the long round bar passing through the cylinder terminates), and the whole weight of the cylinder now rests on the upper dage of the curved ends of the claws, forcing the lower ends tight inwards, so as to close in on the broken rope and hold it securely. When the grapnel is hauled up sufficiently to pull the broken rope tight, and wrought-iron rods, I in square, with hooks attached at the bott m are let down to catch hold of the bow of the lever, two powerful screw jacks are applied to the rods at the surface. If the borer cannot be readily recovered in this manner the attempt is abandoned, and it is got out of the way by breaking it in pieces. When this is the case the rope m it in pieces. When this is the case the rope must first be cuton near the bottom, which is effected with a flap grapuel, the edges of the flaps being made sharp so as to cut the rope. The breaking up tool is a solid cylindrical bar, weighing about 1 ton, and having two straight cutters at right angles at its lower end. The raising and lowering of this breaking up bar during the operation is effected by the vertical cylinder.

Within the last 15 or 20 years this method of boring with a rope has received considerable attention on the Continent resulting in

within the last 15 or 20 years this method of boring with a rope has received considerable attention on the Continent, resulting in several decidedly practical improvements. It will be evident that a rope could have been equally well substituted for the rigil rods where the free-falling apparatus are used, were it not that there is then no provision for the gradual rotation of the borer, so as to cause the cutter to strike the ground in a fresh position after every blow. As early as 1860 George Kolb succeeded in sinking a bore hole 12 in. diameter by this method through the Rothliegende at Baireuth, and is said to have obtained excellent results.

diameter by this method through the Rothliegende at Baireuth, and is said to have obtained excellent re-uits.

The rotation of the borer was effected by inserting an india rubber collar and an iron collar between the borer and the swivel attached to the end of the winding rope. The surface arrangements consisted of a vertical direct-acting percussion steam cylinder and an horizontal winding engine. The essential part of Kolb's borer consisted in the manner in which the gradual rotation of the borer was effected. When the borer statched to the end of the rope is raised the rope untwists itself through an arc, depending on the length of the rope and the weight of the borer. With a length of 60 feet it was found that the rope untwisted itself through a quarter of a circle; when the borer has descended and struck the bottom of the bore hole the weight is taken off the rope, and if a loose swivel has been inserted between the borer and the rope, the rope will twist itself back again through 90°, so that by each lift of the rope the borer is rotated through 90°, and four blows suffice for a complete rotation of the borer. In order that a bore hole shall be perfect y borer is rotated through 90°, and four blows suffice for a complete rotation of the borer. In order that a bore hole shall be perfect y round and vertical it is necessary that at least from 20 or 30 blows should be given during a single rotation of the borer, to effect which Herr Kolb made use of the following arrangement:—To the head of the borer a cylindrical neck piece is cottered; the upper end of the neck piece is turned down to about one-third the diameter of the neck piece is turned down to about one-third the diameter of the lower end, the extremity of which is screwed. Over the upper end of the neck a deep ring of india rubber is passed, the outside diameter being equal to that of the lower end of the neck, and the inner diameter just fitting the upper turned end of the neck. On the top of the india rubber ring one or two steel washers or collars are placed, their inner and outer diameter s being the same as those of the india rubber ring. On the top of the steel collars the swivel to which the rope is attached is placed; a nut which is screwed on to the screwed end of the neck, and afterwards fastened by a split pin to prevent it shakin j loose, completes the connection.

When the horer strikes the battom of the hore hole, the swivel

When the borer strikes the bottom of the bore hole, the swivel on account of its inertia, continues to move for an instant before being brought to rest, compressing at the same time the india rubber ring, during which it is released from contact with the nut, and has thus the opportunity for an instant of giving way to the twist of

and rotating with the rope, through an arc of a circle depending on the length of time during which the swivel is freed from contact with the nut, which latter depends on the tightness with which the india rubber ring is compressed before the blow is struck. The degree of compression is readily altered by varying the thickness of the steel washers (i.e., by inserting washers of different thicknesses). When the india rubber ring is not compressed the swivel is virtually loose, and the borer is rotated too much; on the other hand, when the india rubber ring is tightly compressed, so that the swivel is virtually fast to the borer it is not rotated at all. In order to ascertain and control the rate of rotation a mark is made on the swivel and borer or neck piece when it is first lowered, and after ten succe-sive blows the borer is again raised, and the position of the two marks is noted. If the rotation is too much a thicker, and if too little a thinner washer is inserted in place of the first. The following are some or the dimensions in Kolb's arrangement:—Diameter of india rubber ring, 7.2 in.; height of ditto, 4.8 ft.; dameter of upper part of neck-piece, 2.4 in.; weight of swivel (the inertia of which compresses the india rubber ring when the borer suddenly comes to rest at the bottom of the bore hole), 33 lbs. In the Rothliegende, Kolb averaged 12 ft. advance in 24 hours, and in a favourable case obtained a maximum advance of 20 ft. in the same time, one of the bore holes executed being 1600 ft. deep.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS—PREMIUMS AWARDED. SESSION 1876-77

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have awarded

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have awarded the following Premiums:—

1.—A Watt Medal, and a Telford Premium, to WILLIAN WORBY BRAUMONT, Assoc. Inst. C. B., for his Paper on "The Fracture of Railway Tires."

2.—A Watt Medal, and a Telford Premium, to WILLIAN CAWTHORNE UNWIN, B.Sc., Assoc. Inst. C. E., for his Paper on "The Resistance of Boiler Flues to Collapse.—(Mr. Unwin has previously received a Telford Medal]

3.—A Telford Premium to ROBINSON SOUTTAR, for his Paper on "Street Tramways."

Collapse.—Lat. Of the minum to Robinson Southar, for his Paper on "Street Trainways."

4.—A Telford Premium to Isaac John Mann, for his Paper on "The Testing of Portland Gement."

5.—A Telford Premium to William Anderson, M. Inst. C.E., for his "Experiments and Observations on the Emission of Heat by Hot water Pipes."

6.—A Telford Premium to John Baldry Redman, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper on "The River Tham s."

7.—A Telford Premium to Henry Robinson, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper on "The Transmission of Power to Distances."

8.—A Telford Premium to Alexander McDonnell, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper on "The Transmission of The Medical and Research Herry Brunton, M. Inst. C.E., for his Paper on "The Gound Lights."

10.—The Manby Premium to Charles Norman Bazalgette, Barrister at-Law, for his Paper on "The Sewage Question."

The Council have likewise awarded the following Prizes to Students of the Institution:—

The Council have like wise awarded the following Prizes to Students of the Institution:—

1.—The Miller Scholarship to Percy Ruskin Allen, Stud. Inst. C.E., for his Paper on "Machine Tools."

2.—A Miller Prize to Arthur Cameron Hurtzie, Stud. Inst. C.E., for his Paper on "Submarine Foundations."

3.—A Miller Prize to Otrarkes Graham Smyth, Stud. Inst. C.E., for his Paper on "The South Reserve Floating Landing Stage and Piers at Birkenhead."

4.—A Miller Prize to Richard John Giff Pron Read, Stud. Inst. C.E., for his "Comparison of the Merits of Wrought-iron Plate and Trussed Girders for Single-span Railway Bridges."

5.—A Miller Prize to Nicholas Watts, Stud. Inst. C.E., for his Paper on "Mechaniel Puddling in the Manufacture of Iron."

6.—A Miller Prize to William James Chalk, Stud. Inst. C.E., for his Paper on "Waves, and on Structures designed to resist their Force.

7.—A Miller Prize to John Charles Mackay, Stud. Inst. C.E., for his Paper on "Engineering Explosives."

THE UTILISATION OF PEAT.

THE UTILISATION OF PEAT.

The question how to make the vast beds of peat in this country a valuable article of commerce has engaged for many years the attention of some of our best scientific men, and while all admit that for smelting iron, steam, domestic, and many other purposes, compressed peat has innumerable advantages over coal, yet no one seems hitherto to have hit on a sufficiently simple and expeditious process whereby peat fuel could be made a paying commodity, notwithstanding the important fact that the peat deposits are comparatively inexhaustible. The great difficulty hitherto has been found in daling which no amount of pressure would remove, whilst evaporation has proved itself by far too slow a process to mature. Various experiments have from time to time been made, and the employment of most expensive machinery resorted to which, from the results, has proved to be of too compleated a character to be of any practical commercial value. Prof. Mu-pratt says, in speaking of the vast resources of wealth laying in our peat deposits—"Any scheme by which a cheap and wholesome heat-producing article can be obtained should receive every encouragement, and the man who is successful in this should and would obtain a most substantial recognition of his achievement at the hands of the nation."

It is a matter of surprise that the Government has not cre this offered a premium to those who could succeed in utilising the enormous peat beds of Dartmoor, but the lack of this stimulant has not prevented the prosecution of scientific re-earch, which has been carried on with much spirit, but not without a large expenditure of time, trouble, and money in arriving at a satisfactory solution of this most valuable and important problem. The introduction of a new good and cheap fuel will be of the greatest advantage to the nation, affecting not only the interests of the high, low, rich, and poor, but a large and valuable portion of manufacture and commerce. For the important and successful method of producing peat fuel in

JOINING IRON AND STEEL WIRE.—In manufacturing guides for coal and other pits, colliery ropes, telegraph wire, telegraph cables and fencing, and in other manufactures, it is often necessary in order to obtain wires of the required length to join two or more lengths of wire together, end to end, and this is ordinarily done by the process of welding. But in welding together wire of iron or steel the metal is frequently so injured during the welding process that the junction formed is very weak, and the wire is liable to break at the welded part. The object of the invention of Mr. W. HIBELE, of welded part. The object of the invention of Mr. W. HIBELL, of Birmingham, is to produce wires of iron and steel of any required length, having at the joined part a strength equal to any other part. He cuts away a portion of the end of each wire, so as to give it a semi-rylindrical figure, the said cutaway portion extending about 1 in, from the end of the wire. The extreme ends of the wires may terminate in planes at right angles to the axis of the wire, but he prefers to incline each end so as to give it a wedge shape, the thin end of the wedge terminating in the axis of the wire. When he thus end of the wedge terminating in the axis of the wire. When he thus inclines the ends of the wire, he makes the shoulders terminating the cut away parts of an under cut figure, so that the wedge-shaped end of one wire when the ends of the two wires are fitted together end of one wire when the ends of the two wires are intend together shall engage with the under cut shoulder of the other wire. The ends of the wires thus shaped he connects together by the process of brazing or hard soldering, and the junction formed has a strength equal to that of any other portion of the wire. In wires of small diameter he prefers to give to the ends to be joined an inclined figure

ing Notes on a Course of Lectures on Mining, delivered by Herr Bergrath, N GRODEGE, Director of the Eoyal Bergskademie, Claustkal, The Hars, Germanya

simply—that is, he cuts or otherwise forms on each of the ends to be joined a plane, making but a small angle with the plane in which the axis of the wire is situated. The two plane inclined ends are joined by hard soldering or brazing. Although in practice he has found that planes of about 1 in, in length formed on the ends of the wires answer very well, yet he does not limit himself to the use of these proportions.

Original Correspondence.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.

Str.,—Had "Sharsholder," in the Journal of the 16th inst., confined himself simply to the question of appointing a purser at Wheal Grenville, his letter would undoubtedly have had more weight than it has at present; for by conveying such insinuations (not easily answered, because of their "vegueness") as he does respecting Capt. Hodge and his son plainly proves that malice was the inspirer of the epistle. His first argument, that our "monthly expenditure" is increasing very "seriously," plainly proves him to be a man of great sagacity; for to build a new engine-house, to erect a new 80 in. cylinder pumping-engine therein, and to entirely renovate the whole mine without greatly increased monthly cost would, I believe, be quite beyond the capacity of the purser whom "Shareholder" would like to see appointed, "unless," indeed, he applies for the post himself, and give the adventurers the benefit of his splendid abilities.

The ordinary working cost of the mine is much the same as usual,

The ordinary working cost of the mine is much the same as usual. and the increased expenditure is entirely owing to the new and important works mentioned above. The purser wanted to make our accounts look better with our present limited stamping power. and to send the adventurers home with more cheerful faces is a better price for tin; and if this took place we should cease to be troubled with such epistles as "Shareholder" favours us with in the present instance.

In the second portion of his letter he writes in a strain calculated by him to give the public the impression that Capt. Hodge and his son are incompetent to do the duties they have entrusted them; now about this I will say nothing, and should not have touched this part of his letter at all had he stopped there, owing to the fact that our worthy secretary, Mr. Laws, takes on himself to a large extent the duties of a purser, and carefully examines every bill before it is paid, duties of a purser, and carefully examines every bill before it is paid, and indeed generally pays them personally, but when shareholders go on to hint that we are unworthy of the trust placed in us by the general body of the a venturers, I think an answer is wanted.—First, as to short weights, if a purser were appointed it would devolve upon the agent of the mine to check all weights, so we should be no better off then than we are now; moreover, a manager who advises his employers to erect a weigh-bridge for checking weights is not a man likely to accept a bribe for overlooking such a thing.—Secondly, "Shareholder's" hints as to "backsheesh" are such as are generally resorted to by anonymous correspondent, who do not care to let their names appear to substantiate what they write, perhaps because they think that would not add to the weight of the assertion.

"Shareholder" has skiltully concealed his imputations, and made them so vague as to be impossible to give them a definite answer, or an emphatic denial, and I think the facts already touched on will plainly show their worthlessness, and, indeed, that of the whole

or an emphatic denia, and I think the lacts are any touched on win plainly show their worthlessness, and, indeed, that of the whole letter.—Camborne, June 27.

P.S.—Allow me to state I shall decline to answer an anonymous correspondent again on the subject. Of course the question of appointing a purser rests with the shareholders, but a question of personal reputation rest with those attacked.

F. H.

EXCHEQUER GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

EXCHEQUER GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—Upon the question now under discussion in the Journal concerning the permanency of silver mines in depth, will you permit me to quote the following from a recent issue of the San Francisco Stock Report:—

THE PERMANECY OF MINES.—There is a great deal of talk just now by interested parties and papers of the "petering out of the Com-tock," and similar misfortunes which, according to them, are even now imminently threatening this coast. We do not know what attention such file talk as this may have received from unthinking or uninformed people, but for the comfort of those who are really interested in the future of this coast, and are in anywise disturbed by remarks of the kind, we will say that all such talk is the merest bosh, and those who utter it know that it is, if they know anything. There is no such thing known in the history of the world as a silver mine, that is a real silver fissure, becoming exhausted. It may vary in its yield, it may go up or down, the vein may be more mentarily lost, but it will appear again. People might as well talk of exhausting a silver mine by any such mere surrace scratchings as have yet been accomplished. Dame Nature when she disposed of her treasures piled them up very high; the top of them we know, but nowhere has manking ever yet reached the bottom of herstorehouse. The silver mines of Thrace and Thessaly, which were being worked in the time of Herodotus and before it, are producing bullion to-day. There is no doubt but that the Comstock lode is a tree insure, and may be worked indefinitely, according to all experiences, without exhaustion. It is well known that the deeper the explorations in such lodes as the Commotok the ore-bearing quarte is less broken, better defined, and richer. So far as explored we have in the Comstock the richest lode ever uncovered. Experience tells us we may go steadily sinking into its depths, and we are liable at any moment to uncover another, and when that is exhausted another stratum of the riche

ears to be so muce marked silver mines in Jepth.

A SANGUINE EXCHEQUER SHAREHOLDER.

A SANGUINE EXCHEQUER SHAREHOLDER.

SAFETY VALVES.—With a view to utilise the steam-pressure as a means of retaining the safety-valve upon its seat, and thereby wholly or partially dispensing with the weights, springs, or levers ordinarily required, and also obtaining a freer escape for the steam so soon as a given maximum boiler pressure has been exceeded, Mr. F. W. SHOREY, of Plaistow, proposes to employ a box or chamber in communication with the steam space of the boiler, and situate—say, for example, upon the top theref, which box or chamber is provided with two outlets, by preference in a line with and opposite each other, over which he fits two valves mounted on one and the same spindle or body, so that they will act in unison. One of the valves—the lower one, when they are arranged the one over the other, is made of less area than the other or upper one, so that when the steam-pressure in the boiler is below the required maximum, and consequently insufficient to lift the upper valve, it will, by acting upon the lower valve, maintain or assist in maintaining the compound or double valve upon its seats, whilst so soon as the said maximum pressure is exceeded the upper valve will be lifted, and simultaneously raise the lower valve, thereby opening the outlets for the escape of steam, and thus more promptly relieving the excess of pressure, the outlets being auisequently closed by the return of the compound or double valve to its seats, and maintained in that condition by the pressure of the steam upon the lower valve with or without the sa-stance of auxiliary means until maximum pressure is again exceeded. It is asure of the steam upon the lower valve with or withour ry means until maximum pressure is again exceeded. gh he has described a single compound safety valve on with the said box or chamber, yet the safety-valves ma te or in any required number—that is to say, two or mo ouble valves may be employed in conjunction as in the ca s. ordinary safety-valves

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE.—At a meeting of the shareordinary safety-valves.

CHEMICALS, MINERALS. AND METALS.—Messrs. J. Berger Spence
and Co. (June 29).—Acetate of Lime, 9(. 19s. per ton.—Alumina: Alum, 4(. 19s. for
loose lump; ground, 7(. 19s.—Aluminous cake, 4(. 19s.—Ammonia: Sulphate,
gr-y, 19f. 8s.; best London white, 19f 19s.; muriate—white, 27f.; sal ammoniae,
firsts, 46s.; seconds, 44s.—Acid; Tartaric, English, ground or crystal, 1s. 5d.;
foreign, 1s. 4½d., crystals; oxalle, 5d.; sulphurle, 3f. 19s. to 3f. 15s.; picris
daid, 1s. 6½d, per pl.—Arsenic: New Consols make 4f. 19s.—Bleaching Powder;
At 5d. 5s.; for the whole of the year 1977, 6f.—Litharge: Best flake, 2d.—Metallic
Sulphate of copper, 22f. 15s.—Magnesia: Epsom salts, 3f. 5s.—Nitrate of
Soda: 11s. 6d. to 14s. 9d.)—Potans: Muriates, 80 per cent., at 6f. 8s. 6d. f. 0b.; Prussiate, yellow, 10½d.; chlorate, 9d.; blehrome, 4½d.—Soda: Cream caustic, 60 per
cent., 12f.; white, 6f per cent., 12f. 7s. 6d.; soda ash, 1½d. to 17¼d.; soda
crystals, 4f. 5s.; blearbonate, 11f.; salt cake, 2f. 18s.; Glauber salts, 2f. 15s.—Sugar
of Lead: Brown, 28f.; grey, 30f. 10s.; white, 37f.—Berinstone: Best thirds, 5f. 7s. 6d.
—Clima-clay: 15s. fo.b. Cornwall; "Rosemellyn," 24s.; "BM," 34s.—Iron Ore:
Hematile, 15s. to 22s. 6d.; Algerian, 53 per cent., 14s. fo.b.—Manganese: Ores,
90s. for 70 per cant.—Pyrites: Spanish cupreous, 5½d.; non-cupreous, 6½d.
1s.; precipitated phosphate of lime, 70 per cent., 14s. fo.b.—Manganese: Ores,
90s. for 70 per cant.—Pyrites: Spanish cupreous, 5½d.; non-cupreous, 6½d.
1s.; precipitated phosphate of lime, 70 per cent., 18f. 15s.—Iron: Middleshorcugh
Pig iron, No. 1, 4fs. 6d.; No. 3, 6d.; No. 3,

Straits, 68l.; Australian, 69l.; British, 75l.—Tin-Plates: Best charcoal, 26s.; charcoal, 25s.; best coke, 23s.; coke, 22s.—Tubes and Fittings: 75 to 77½ per cent.

Meetings of Public Companies.

THE YORKE PENINSULA MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the Cannon-street Hotel,—Mr. F. P. Ward, the Chairman of the company, presiding.

Mr. C. Grainger (the secretary) read the notice convening the

meeting.

Mr. C. GRAINGER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAINMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that the report which had been put into the hands of the share-holders was one which afforded much reason for congratulation. It recorded an amount of progress in the development of the Kurilla Mine which was very satisfactory, and exceeded the anticipations expressed by the board when they last met the shareholders. Although the price of copper had been very much against the mine, yet it had been able to pay its way and leave a profit on the working of the year 1876. So far as this year had gone, the rate of productiveness of the mine had increased, as the first three months of this year had given a profit about equal to the whole of that of the previous year. He might fairly say, therefore, that the affairs of the company had assumed a new and promising plass, and if the mine continued them about divided. The value of the ore raised from April, 1876, to April, 1876, was about 5890!, while that raised in the same period of the following year was about 18,000. The Duryea property, adjoining the Karila, was a property was about 18,000. The Duryea property, adjoining the Karila, was a property was about 18,000. The Duryea property adjoining the Karila, was a property was about 18,000. The Duryea property adjoining the Karila, was a property was about 18,000. The Duryea property adjoining the Karila, was a property of the same period of the following year present to do this, and as there were important reasons why further delay in a few properts and the property of the same period of the following year in a considerable of the property was the property was the property was company of the top and 18,000. The correct of the light that was being through the property was received, lead area, including adjoining the Karila, was a property of the considerable and a property of the considerable property in the colony of the property was the property of the property of the property of the pr The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that the report which had been put into the hands of the share-holders was one which afforded much reason for congratulation. It

The CHARIMAN then put the resolution for the adoption of the report, and the same was carried unanimously.

Mr. Art's aid that, as a shareholder who had from time to time taken a prominent part in the various measures for carrying on the company's operations, he wished now to to bring prominently before the shareholders the claims of the Ravenseliff Company to their consideration. Owing to the breaking out of the war between Russia and Turkey just at the time when the prospectus was issued, many shareholders, no doubt, had had their attention diverted from it. He happened to know something of the gold property in New Zealand, and of those by whom it was introduced to the London public. He thought there were few properties that promised better, and the vendors showed their confidence in it by taking shares in the company for by far the larger part of the purchase-money, their object being, as they stated, to get their remuneration out of the mine, as they be leved that in the end they would get more in that way than in taking the successful, and that its establishment would greatly benefit this composed Ravenschiff Mining Company has not only very substantial merits of its own to recommend it, but that its establishment would greatly benefit on the proposed Ravenschiff Mining Company has not only very substantial merits of its own to recommend it, but that its establishment is calculated to be a benefit to this company, resolve to promote that object, and strongly urge their absent fellow-thareholders to co-operate with them in attaining it.

Mr. BROMFIELD seconded the resolution, and the same was carried unanimously.

A special meeting of the holders of preference shares was then held, at which a resolution resting and authorising the issue of 14.800 oreference shares of 16. sterling each, on the same terms as the existing preference indices was held, at which a resolution creating and authorising the issue of 14.800 oreference shares of 16. sterling each, on the same terms as the existing preference harees, wa

the meeting separated.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE.—At a meeting of the share-holders, held at the mine on Thursday (Mr. J. E. Watson, of Glasgow, in the chair), it was resolved that the company should be wound-up, and a call of 6s. per share was made to pay off the liabilities. At the close of the proceedings Capt. Skewis proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. J. E. Watson, speaking in eulogistic terms of the admirable manner in which that gentleman had discharged all the duties connected with the pursership of the mine. This was seconded and carried unanimously.

proved process of manufacture is said to be very great as compared

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

Business has been fairly active in the Mining Market during the week, and again the shares of lead properties have absorbed the chief attention. Tankerville, Roman Gravels, Leadhills, Van Noth and some others have been largely dealt in, and with the exceptional and some others have been largely dealt in, and with the exceptional exceptional causes, prices have been not only steady, but in some cases has advanced.

The decline in Van Consols and Glyn shares has made further progress this weight owing to some unpleasant rumours affecting the management. At the presser stage of affairs little beyond this can be fairly mentioned, but at the semantic is due to the public to state that the resources of both mines are said on reliable authority to be at a low ebb, and that operations in both have been within the last few days considerably curtailed.

In other departments of the market foreign shares and colliery undertaking have been moderately supported, but there is little actual change calling for special notice. Exchequer remain firm at last week's quotation of 6.3 for special notice. Exchequer remain firm at last week's quotation of 8.0 for special notice. Exchequer remain firm at last week's quotation of 8.0 for special notice. Exchequer remain firm at last week's quotation of 8.0 for special notice. Scale, while Profit or the menth 2057/2; remittance, 1800/2. Richmond are 6½ to 6½. Eberhardt, 0½ to 5.8 does not specially reliable to 6.0 for special notice. On the special notice of th

minority.

We have received some satisfactory intelligence from North Busy which is one ing out a very good little mine. The mine being shallow is cheaply worked: the accounts are charged up close, and it is said that belore long a dividend of 18, per share will be paid. Other mines in which costs are closely charged up as 80ml Condurrow, Wheal Grenville, and Wheal Eliza. We hope to add to this list.

ANNUAL RECORD OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

ANNUAL RECORD OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The large number of workers now engaged in every branch of science, and the variety of publications in which the result of their labours is recorded, renders it almost impossible for one to keep well posted with regard to the progress being made without the assistance of some such compilation as that of Mr. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute.* As to arrangement, the Annual corresponds with what the late Mr. John Timbs's Year-Books of Science were intended to be; but there is the important difference that whilst Mr. Timbs was possessed of too little general information himself to enable him to separate the wheat from the chaff, the author of the present wek is not only well read himself, but by securing the co-operation of high authorities to deal with the several subjects to which each has given special attention has succeeded in getting a really useful epitome of the year's progress. The Annual which is the sixth of the series, is intended to present an intelligible and popular account of the more important facts of progress in the various departments of abstracts, an obituary, and a useful list of the more important pullications in science. There is an alphabetical list of authors and subjects, and a systemate table of contents, so that whatever puricular matter the reader may be interested in it can be referred to with great healthy, and if it do not contain sufficient detail for his purpose.

for his purpose it will certainly direct him to the source whence it can be had.

The General Summaries, although brief, are crowded with information, so that the same amount of knowledge of what has been done during the year coal scarcely be obtained otherwise, without constant and careful reading of a very large number of publications, whilst the names of the writers are an ampia guarantee for accuracy. Each chapter is really a clever essay upon the science freated of; that on Astronomy being contributed by Prof. E. S. Holden, of the United States Navy; on Meteorology and Terrestrial Physics by Cleveland Able; on Physics, by Prof. G. F. Barker of the University of Pennsylvania; on Chemistry by the same; on Mineralogy by Dr. Edward S. Dana, of Yale College; on Geology by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F.R.S.; on Geography by Lieut.-Com. F. M. Gren, of the United States Navy; on Hydrography by the same; on Authropology by Dr. As. S. Packard, jun., and Prof. Theo. N. Gill; on Invertebrate Zoology, by Prof. Gill; on Botany, by Prof. W. G. Farlow, M. D., of Harvard College; on Agriculture and Rural Economy, by Prof. W. G. Farlow, M. D., of Harvard College; on Agriculture and Rural Economy, by Prof. W. O. Atwater; and on Industrial Statistics, by William H. Wahl. Will such men as these forming the list of contributors it is needless to state that the work has been done in a manner that leaves nothing to desired. The book has the additional advantage of being thoroughly well and carefully printed with very deat type and upon good quality paper, so that it is well worthy of a place in the profession of the contributors of the series, it will form one of the most useful works of reference extant.

""Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1876." By Spencer F. Bairs, with the assistance of eminent men of science. New York: Harper and Brothen London: Trübner and Co.

TREATING COPPER. - With a view to communicate great hardness. toughness, and homogeneity to copper and alloys of copper, so a better to fit them for certain industrial uses, Mr. W. E. EVERIT, of better to fit them for certain industrial uses, air. W. E. Eveniri, a Birmingham, takes oxide of manganese, preferably the native one commonly known as black oxide of manganese, in a state of fine powder, and in the proportion of from one to six parts by weight of the said oxide of manganese to 100 parts by weight of the copper to be operated upon. He puts the copper and oxide of manganese together into the melting pot or melting furnace, and when the copper is melted stirs the oxide of manganese well into it. Assome as the droas and some have thoroughly separated from and risen to as the dross and scum have thoroughly separated from and risen to the surface of the meltad metal, the copper or alloy is ready to be poured into ingot or other moulds. In treating brass he proceeds as described with respect to copper, adding the required percentage of zinc to the melted copper. The alloys of copper to which the invention is especially applicable are alloys of copper and zinc, but he does not limit himself thereto, as his invention is also applicable to other alloys, of which the essential metal is copper. Besides to other alloys, of which the essential metal is copper. to other alloys, of which the essential metal is copper. Besides rendering copper and alloys of copper tougher, harder, and more homogeneous, the treatment described facilitates the rolling of aloys of copper at a red heat, and thereby effects an economy of time and labour in the rolling process. Copper and brass treated according to the invention are admirably fitted for the manufacture of steamboiler tubes, bearing for shafts or axles, axle boxes, sheathing for ships, and bolts and nails for the same, as well as for sheet brass and brass wire. Although in practice he has found the native black oxide of manganese to answer well, yet he does not limit himself to the use of that particular compound of manganese, as otheroxides of that metal, or compounds which on being heated yield oxide of of that metal, or compounds which on being heated yield oxide manganese, may be employed with like results.

VALVELESS PUMP. - The pump invented by Mr. L. P. OTHON, of Victoria Chambers, consists of a flexible india-rubber tube inserted along the inside of a segment of a circular frame made of wood or metal. The frame carries an axis on which are fixed cross bars having at their ends rollers, and the working of the pump is produced by turning a handle which rotates the axis and cross bars. The rollers at their extremities come in succession against the tube so as to flatten it against the segment of the grant of the segment of the seg of the circular frame upon which the tube is, is a little longer than the distance between the rollers, so that the action of the next roller may be brought to bear upon the tube before the other has left or ceased acting. By means of the expulsion of the air from the tube section is produced, and the forcing effect is produced by the following rollers acting upon the tube; the action is very powerful although a comparatively small force is required to work the machine. The numerical section is required to work the machine. chine. The nump has also the recommendation that it can be easily transported from place to place, and can be fixed ready to work without expense. There are no valves, and the pumps can be made of now size of any size.

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Begistration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:-Thefollowing Joint-Stock Companies have been duity registered;—
MINAS SAN PAULO AND RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO VERDE, BRAZILIAN
MINAS SAN PAULO AND RIO DE JANEIRO, RIO VERDE, BRAZILIAN
MINAS SAN PAULO AND RIO BEEN SERVICE AND RIO SHARES. To make
BALLWAY OMFANY (Limited).—Capital 1,818,860%, in 20% shares. To make
BALLWAY OMFANY (Limited).—Capital 1,818,860%, in 20% shares. To make
BALLWAY OMFANY (Limited).

BALLWAY OF SAN SHARE SAN SERVICE SERVICE SAN SHARE S

8. Februs, J. B. Petrie, Marlborough street, Scahum Harbour; John Petrie (ter-Harbaur; J. B. Petrie, Marlborough street, Scahum Harbour; John Petrie (ter-Harbour; Properties and improve land at Southport, Luncashire. The subscripers (who take one share each) are—T. Blakey, Moorehouse, Birkdelle; J. eribers (who take one share each) are—T. Blakey, Moorehouse, Birkdelle; J. eribers (who take one share each) are—T. Blakey, Moorehouse, Birkdelle; J. eribers (who take one Share each) are—T. Blakey, Hongon (Harborouse) (Harbo

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Very few new contracts for coal have been concluded in the Pas de Calais and the Nord, and if a certain activity prevails in the local ports it is due to the fact that navigations are about to close, and that deliveries are being pressed forward accordingly. Quotations have scarce'y varied. A strike at the Nœux Colliery has terminated; it is rather difficult to know what the miners have gained by it. The sugar best crop has improved, but it is still backward, and no very definite opinion can be formed re-pecting it. In the basins of the Rhôneand the Loire the coal trade does not present any very great activity; a fusion is expected to take place of the Crets and Grand' Combe Mines. The Minister of Public Works has just addressed a circular to prefects with reference to the working of mines. This circular is intended to reassure the concessionnaires of mines whom M. Christophle had threatened four months since with the application of a law by the terms of which every concessionnaire who does not work his concession within a reasonable period incurs the risk of forfeiting his rights and privileges.

The unsettled aspect of French politics has exerted rather a depressing effect upon the French iron trade, some orders having been postponed in consequence. The last few days have been indeed almost entirely without interest. The forges have generally little work assured to them in advance. In the North, however, this difficulty is felt less urgently than in the East of France. Prices of iron have been sustained pretty well at Paris, where some important public works are being carried on. There is nothing of interest to report at present with reference to the renewal of treaties of commerce. The profits of the Terre Noire Foundries Company amounted last year to 79,2161, as compared with 58,6031, in 1875. A very large proportion of the profits of last year was set apart for reswals, and only 24,000', was distributed in dividends. The Horne Forges and Foundries Company has ratified the purchase by the directors of the Buire forges and workshops for 80,000.

No improvement is anticip ted in the B-lgian coal trade until the winter. The iron trade has aga ports it is due to the fact that navigations are about to close, and that deliveries are being pressed forward accordingly. Quotations

veias Collieries Company carried on its operations last year at a loss of 1203.

The Belgian iron trade has exhibited continued languor. Luxembourg pig has remained weak. The Zône Forges Company has just been re-organised, M. Vigueron, formerly manager of the rolling mills of MM. Piérard Frères, having been appointed managing director. The Centre Rolling Mills Company hesitates to commence working operations, considering the pre-ent an unfavourable period for doing so; at the same time, it may be remarked that orders do not absolutely make default to this concern. On the contrary, it might, it is stated, engage its production for three months in advance. A general meeting has just been held at Liége of the members of the Huy, Liége, and Warenne Chamber of Commerce, as well as the Province of Liége Collieries, Mines, and Ironworks Union. Mr. Ernest Nagelmakers presided over this meeting. M. Enrard availed himself of the occasion to state his ideas with reference to the establishment of an intelligence department at the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a view to the collection of industrial and commercial information bearing upon foreign countries. The further consideration of the question was referred to a The further consideration of the question was referred to a

The Paris copper market has remained without animation, and The Paris copper market has remained without amount apprices have been rather feebly supported. Chilian in bars, with delivery at Havre, has made 75*l*; ditto ordinary descriptions, 73*l*; ditto in ingots and in plates, 76*l*; English best selected, 77*l*.; and pure Corocoro minerals, 74*l*, per ton. There has been little change to remain the markets and transto report in the position of the German copper markets, and transactions have continued very restricted. Tin has remained in nearly the same position upon the Rotterdam market as that which it occupied a week since. Disposable Banca cannot be obtained below 42\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{1}, ditto with delivery at the July sale at 42\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{1}. There has not been much passing in Tin at Paris, and prices have remained without change. The German tin markets have been very quiet, and prices have shown little change. Lead has been rather dropping at shown little change. Lead has been rather drooping at Paris. The German lead markets have been without activity, and prices have remained without change. The Paris zinc market has been declining. Rolled Vieille Montagne zinc is quoted at 26l. per ton upon the markets of Belgiam, Holland, and Germany, at 27l.

per ton in France, and at 25t. per ton in Italy. Zinc has not improved in Germany, and prices are to a great extent nominal.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Telegram from Morro Velho, dated Rio de Janeiro, ane 24: Yield, 7:8 oits. per ton. Profit for the month of May, 7200/. Cost, 1000/.

pove average.

DON PEDRO.—Telegram from Rio, dated June 23: Produce cleaned up (first

bove average.

DON PEDRO.—Telegram from Rio, dated June 23: Produce cleaned up (first division of June), 3050 oits.

SANTA BARBARA (Goid).—Mr. Hileke (Pari), May 24, reports that the water from the Lavra Velho Rego had been brought on to the mine again on May 22, since which date Nos. 4 and 5 stamping mills had been doing full duty. The appearance of the lode wrought upon during the past fortnight was about the same as previously advised, but judging from the samples taken at the stamping mills the mineral was a little better in quality.

PITANGUI (Goid).—Mr. Hileke (Pari, May 12) reports that the adit had been extended 4 fnns. 2 ft. during April; the rock for this distance changed much, but was, on the whole, hard and spare for driving, letting out a good deal of water. The end was extended 5f fms. 2 ft. from the mouth of the adit at April 30. The explorations at Morro das Almas were being resumed.

BLUE TENT CONSOLIDATED.—Telegram from Pof. Price: Clean-up, 38000. FLAGSTAFF (Silver).—Telegram from Balt Lake, dated June 25: 1755 tons of ore have been sold during the last month.

GOLD RUN.—Telegram: We have cleaned up after a run of 19 days. The total produce amounts to, 33000; expenses for same period, \$2250: net profit, \$750.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL—Telegram, dated Melbourne, June 27: Month ending June 20—Gold obtained from companies' quartz, 688 oxs.; gold obtained from companies quartz, 689 oxs.; gold obtained from companies of the Since my last we have opened on the new discovery in the back of the 500 west drift to the extent of 50 ft. in length and 15 ft. in width; the ore in the drift from the rise is of low grade for a distance of 30 ft., the remaining 20 ft. is of very fair average quality. The main 500 ft. drift west has now been drifted a distance of 240 ft. from the shaft on Saturday we struck some ore in the end, which appears to form part of the same ore body discovered in the rise, 150 ft. east of this point. The winze in the bottom of the 500 is down 60 ft.: the bottom is now in limestone, w

on Statuday we struct some ore in the end, which appears to form part of the aim ore body discovered in the visc, 150 ft. east of this point. The whize in the same ore body discovered with the winze skinking below the 500. The 40 west drift it proposed with the winze skinking below the 500. The 40 west drift it proposed with the winze skinking below the 500. The 40 west drift it proposed with the winze skinking below the 500. The 40 west drift it proposed with the winze with a contract of the contract of ore to that yielded by the sink, as the little stoping done in the winze showed that the lode improved as the men gained with stopes to the south.—San Miguel South-Eastern Cross-Cut: On the same day that I posted my last letter the men discovered horse. The spar is good, and contains a little pinta, and it is probable that within a very short distance further we shall have a good lode of ore.—Hacienda: Mr. Izey has beneficiated all the ores he has in hand. He obtained 128 marcs of silver from the torts of 150 cargas, and 69 marcs 6 ozs. from the quemazones, making a total of 197 marcs 6 ozs., which, with the 163 marcs 1 had previously received, will make 350 marcs 6 ozs.; worth in all probably about \$3100 met (6201.)

128 marcs of silver from the local and quemazones, making a total of 197 marcs 6 ozs., which, with the 163 marcs 1 mar previously received, will make 350 marcs 6 ozs.; worth in all probably about 83100 net (6201.)

MALPASO.—W. 8. Welton, May 19: Run No. 33, from April 12 to 39 (12 days) during which washing was carried on for 346 hours; total produce obtained from upper sluice 61 ozs. 45 grs.; amalgam valued at \$482.38 10-10ths. Run No. 34, from May 1 to 18 (18 days), during which washing was carried on for 304 hours; total produce obtained from upper sluice, 75 ozs.; amalgam valued at \$559.69 total produce obtained from upper sluice, 75 ozs.; amalgam valued at \$559.69 total produce obtained from upper sluice, 75 ozs.; amalgam valued at \$559.69 total produce obtained from upper sluice, 75 ozs.; amalgam valued at \$559.69 total produce obtained from upper sluice, 67 ozs.; amalgam valued at \$559.69 total produce obtained from upper sluice, 75 ozs.; amalgam valued at \$559.69 total produce obtained from upper sluice, 75 ozs.; amalgam valued at \$559.69 total point of the sun could be run off on account of great slides of Spanish tailings, which have a depth of 30 ft. onthe top of the bank, and consist of large rocks, which fall in quantities that take several days torun off even with men to break them up and assist them into the sluice. When we commenced operations at the present point have seed of our new face was of very bad quality; we have since got through this, and the whole face appears to be in good gravel. We shall now run up south-west, carrying the bottom as low as possible, and in this way we may be able to get in south as we go up. After the last clean-up I was inclined to return to our former point of operations, and thrust to get powder to blast up the bottom, but the loss of time would have been great; and as we are now getting into better ground, I have resolved to run on the same dirt for the rest of the month. We recommenced running to-day.

MALABAR.—G. B. O'Reilly, May 18: There appears to be some tendency to improvement in the character of the gravel, but it is impossible to say how far this may better our returns until we clean up. The streak of pipeday now unusing through the whole faces some 70 ft. from the bed rock does not impede the property of t

run of our lode here, we purpose driving a little north and south in order to meet with it.

BRITTANY MINERALS (St. Briene, France).—John Edwards, June 23: The engine-shaft is now sunk 2 fms. 3 ft. below the 70; the lode is fully 4½ ft. wide, and worth from 50½ to 60½ per fm. for silver-lead ore for the length of shaft 12 ft., and the lode is much harder for progress, and letting outs quantity of water; the ground sunk during the past week is 2 ft. The lode in the 70 end driving south from engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth for silver-lead ore from 15½ to 20½, per fathom; this level is now extended 4 fms. 3 ft. south from engine-shaft; ground driven during the past week is 2 ft. 6 in. We shall commence to stope the back of this level in the course of the coming week, and shall then increase our returns of ore. At the Bouexieres we have sunk the engine-shaft during the past week 2 ft. 6 in.; the lode is just as reported last week, still carrying good stones of silverlead ore. All the machinery is in good condition, and working well. Ore raised since last report 10 tons.

since last report 10 tons.

AUDITING MINE ACCOUNTS.—The auditors of Dolcoath Mine are Mr. Walter Pike, the purser of Cook's Kitchen, West Frances, and other mines; and Mr. James Tregoning, confidential clerk to Sir F. M Williams, B. rt., M.P. The auditor of the accounts of Thereft and Carn Brea is Mr. F. W. Dubb, also a confidential clerk under the Williams's Perran Foundry Company. The auditor of West Basset is Mr. John Hocking, jun., engineer, of Redruth. All these gentlemen have had great experience in mining matters, and are perfectly competent to audit any mine accounts placed before them.

MACHIKERY FOR CORNISH MINES.—At Guumislake (Clitters) meeting, on Tuesday, the subject of jigging machines was brought before the shareholders, and the agents, who had inspected jigging machines, considered a saving of one-half could be effected by their use in dressing their copper ores; the kind of machinery and the extension of the dressing-floers is left in the hands of the agents. On the same day a paper on jigging machines was read at the Mining Institute at Camborne. It is probable the use of these machines will extend in Cornwall, and it is also likely they will be adapted to tin dressing, and be used for this purpose. The boring machine at Carn Brea is surpassing the wildest anticipations of Cornish miners of ara as speed is concerned; the end at Carn Brea is 8 ft. wide and 7 ft. high, and is being driven by the machine at the rate of 3 ft. in 24 hours. When it was asserted that the machine at Dolcoath would drive three times as fast as hand labour scarcely anyone believed it, until the machine, notwithstanding all argument and theories to the contarry did it, and at less cost than hand labour; now, the machine at Carn Brea will drive as much faster than the Dolcoath machine as that machine will drive faster than pares of men. We do not hesitate to say that these machines will revolutionise the working of Cornish mines. Shafts under the new regime will be sunk and ends driven in a many months as tere used to be

The prospectus of Hughes Locomotive and Tramway Engine Works (Limited) has been issued. The company has been formed with a capital of 100,000/. in 10/. shares to acquire and work upon an extended scale the business of locomotive engine builders, carried on, for the last 20 years, by the firm of Henry Hughes and Co., at the Falcon Railway Plant Works, Loughborough, near Leicester, together with the freshold lands, works, plant, stock, goodwill, and patents. The total purchasemoney will be 71,854., of which 50,000/. (the price of the freshold property and less than three-fourths of the valuation of the plant, stock-in-trade, and effects) will be paid in cash, and 41,350/. In shares, of which Mr. Hughes engages to retain 25,000/, or one quarter of the entire capital of the company, for a period of not less than three years.

COPPER ORES. Mines. Tons. Devon Great Consols...100 ... ditto 93 ... ditto 91 ... ditto 50 ... ditto 79 ... ditto 78 ... ditto 73 ... ditto 73 ... ditto 71 ... kines. 10 ke Valley 71 ditto 66 ditto 33 ditto 32 sgow Caradon 77 ditto 63 Glasgow Caragon ditto ditto ditto ditto Hingston Down ditto ditto Phænix. ditto East Caradon ditto ditto 40 East Caradon 57 ditto 43 Wheal Courtenay 54 ditto 6 Mar TOTAL PRODUCE. COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. Names. THE ORES WERE FURCHASED. Tons. Amount. Vivian and Sons. 645½ 22765 12 9 Grenfell and Sons 451½ 2735 12 6 Nevill, Druce, and Co. 419½ 1414 6 1 Williams, Foster, and Co. 477½ 1528 15 8 Mason and Elkington 221½ 5 6 12 8 Charles J. Lumbert 237 912 9 9 Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co. 277½ 945 16 9

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

Ten years ago the weekly information which had previously been published for a great number of years in WATSON BROTHERS' Mining Circular was transferred to the columns of the Mining Journal, with the following announcement; which is now reproduced in consequence of the numerous letters and enquiries handed to them of late in reply to one which appeared in the Journal on the Clementina Mine.

The great extension of mining business, the difficulty so often complained of by country shareholders in getting accurate and disinterested information as to the state of Cornish and Foreign Mines, and of the financial and real position of mining companies generally, have induced Messrs. Warsox Brothers to make their Circular now published in the Mining Journal more extensively known, and to state—

their Circular now published in the Mania Journal more extensively shown, and to state—
That they issue daily to clients and others who apply for it a Price List (as supplied to most of the London and country papers), giving the closing prices of Mining Shares up to Four o'clock.

They also buy and sell shares for immediate cash or for the usual fornightly settlement in all Mines dealt in on the Mining and Stock Exchanges, at the close market prices of the day, free of all charges for commission. They deal also, on the same terms, in the Public Founds, Rallways, Telegraphs, and all other Securities dealt in upon the Stock Exchange.

Having agents in all the mining districts, they are constantly getting mines inspected for their own guidance, and will also obtain special reports of any particular mine for their clients, for the inspecting agent's fee of £2 2s.

In the year 1843, when mining was almost unknown to the general public attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring the success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and sharedealing than there is at present; and from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services and advice to all connected with mines and mining.

emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services and advice to all connected with mines and mining.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give teir advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, funded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

WATSON BROTHERS MINEOWNERS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c., 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

TIN MINES.-We shall have something to say upon these very

shortly.

MINING ACCOUNTS.—There can be no doubt whatever—1. That

MINING ACCOUNTS.—There can be no doubt whatever—1. That at meetings of cost-book companies a full statement of accounts should be presented.—2. That payment of dividends where mines are in debt is illegal, as well as grossly deceptive. We have for years past, in the columns of the *Mining Journal*, called attention to the accounts of, and to the heavy debts on, the mines mentioned

years past, in the columns of the Mining Journal, called attention to the accounts of, and to the heavy debts on, the mines mentioned by our correspondent.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23.—There has been very little doing to-day, and prices are, therefore, nominal in most cases. Van, 34tb 36; Great Laxey, 20 to 21; Glenroy, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; West Chiverton, 18 to 17; North Laxey, 18s. to 21s. Rookhope Lead, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Parys Mountain, 8s. to 10s; Rowan Gravels, 10 to 10-28; Monday, JUNE 25.—Market molerately active for North Laxey, at 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Landhills, 6 to 69; East Van, 44 to 54; Tankerville, 74 to 74; West Tankerville, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; South Condurrow, 7½ to 8; Van Consols, 54 to 75; Glyn, 18s. to 20s.

le, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; South Condurrow, 1/2 to 2.
s. to 20s.

IUESDAY, JUNE 26.—Good demand for North Laxey, Glenroy, East Van, and
IUESDAY, JUNE 26.—Good demand for North Laxey, Glenroy, East Van, and
In shares. Van Consols and Glyn flit at reduced prices. North Lixey, 20s. to
In shares. Van Consols and Glyn flit at reduced prices. South Laxey, 20s. to 25. IJS. to 20s.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.—Good demand for North Laxey, Glenroy, East Van, and Van shares. Van Consols and Glyn flit at reduced prices. North Laxey, 20s. to 22s. 61s. (Glenroy, 20s. to 25s.; East Van, 84 to 54; Can, 34 to 34; Great Laxey, 20s. to 21: Leadhills, 6 to 6½; Parys Mountsin, 8s. to 10s.; Roman Grayels, 10 to 10½; Rockhope Lead, 20s. to 22s. 64.; West Chiverton, 15 to 16; South Condurrow, 7½ to 7½; Tankerville, 7½ to 7½; Tincroft, 14 to 15; Van Consols, 7s. 64. to 12s. 64.; Glyn, 7s. 64. to 12s. 64.; Devan Great Consols, 4 to 4½.

WEDDEBDAY, JUNE 27.—Market quiet. Roman Gravels are quoted 8s. lower, 9½ to 10½; North Laxey 1s., 19s. to 21s.; and Doleoath 1, 29 to 3;. Rookhope, Lead, 20s. to 22s. 64.; East Van, 3½ to 5½; Great Laxey, 20 to 21; Glenroy, 1 to 1½; Leadhills, 6 to 6½; South Condurrow, 7½ to 7½; V n, 34 to 34; Vin Console, 7s. 64. to 12s. 64.; Glyn, 7s. 64. to 12s. 63.; West Chiverton, 15 to 15. Street, 10 to 15; Street, 10 to 16; West Tankerville, 20s. to 22s. 64.; Roman Gravels, 10 to 10½; Glenroy, 20s. to 25s.; Rookhope (Lead), 20s. to 22s. 64.; Great Laxey, 20 to 21; Van, 34 to 35; West Chiverton, 14 to 16; West Tankerville, 20s. to 22s. 64.; Tankerville, 7½ to 7½; Parys Mountain, 9s. to 11s.; East Van, 5 to 54; Card, Jane, 30 to 39; Dolcouth, 25 to 50; Devon Great Consols, 4 to 4½; Tincroft, 13 to 15; South Condurrow, 7½ to 7½; Van Consols, 75 ch. 10 22s. 64.; Rookhope, 20s. to 22s. 64.; Parys Mountain, 9s. to 11s.; Furner Mountain, 9s. to 15s.; Great Laxey, 20 to 12; Card Laxey, 20 to 12; Card Street, 20 to 21; Card Street, 20 to 21; Card Street, 20 to 21; Pat-ley Bridge, 2 to 2½; West Chiverton, 14 to 16; Van Consols, 16s. to 15s.; Devon Consols, 4½ to 4½.

THE WEEK.

THE WEEK.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23.—The directors of the Canada (Land) Company propose recommending a division out of the assets in hand of 22, per share free of income tax as dividend for the half-year ending July 10. This is one of the most success ful companies quoted on 'Change. Its capital consists of 8915 shares, on which there is no liability. Incorporated in 19.3, there was once as much as 321. 10s. paid on the shares, but the sale of certain lands reserved for the repayment of capital has reduced this sum to 42. In addition to the dividend, as above, the directors also propose to divide a sum of 32, per share towards the reduction of capital. Henceforth the shares will only have 12, paid, and the price to-day is 100 to capital. Henceforth the shares will only have 12, paid, and the price to-day is 100 to 105. A pamphlet has been issued professing to show that the Imperial Ottoman Bank shares (10 paid, and quoted 3½ to 3½) are intrinsically worth about 13.

Monday.—The Torshant Tax Company pay a dividend of 10 per cent, making with a similar distribution in January last, 20 per cent. for the year. The same dividend was paid hast year, and in 1875 24 per cent. The subscribed capital is 59,7 0 fully-paid shares of 20., quoted to-day 61 to 63. The company was formed in 1889. A fair arount of business was done in the mining market. Parys Mountain was again in prominent demand, and quoted 9s. to 10s. North Laxey from being 20s. to 21s. in the morning, declined later in the day to 18s., 20s. Rockhope, 19s. to 21s.; Plynlimmon, 4s. to 6s.; New Quebrada improved to 2.

TUESDAY.—A thorough collapse took place in Van Connols, shares being valuly offered in several quarters at 10s. There were no buyers. The position of Glyn was scarcely better, the nominal quotation being ½ to 5%. What has led to this, though freely discussed, cannot very well be mentioned here. In view of the approaching dividend period Brighton, A, stock was largely dealt in, and finally closed as high as 105, or 1½ better on the day. York, A, rose 1,

WEDNSEDAY (Continuation Day).—The account that had to be adjusted to day proved to be one of moderate dimensions, and was arrangel without much difficulty. There was a good supply of stock, except in the case of Berwick, where a backwardation of 10s was charged. In the morning a small sum was paid on Midland to delay delivery, but later on the rate was even. Calcionian made up at 123 as against 124½ last account. Dover, A, at 111½, showed no change. Last time Metropolitan was continued at 109, now 100½. Brighton, A, 1°3½, and now 105½. Russian of 1873 made up at 18½, or 1 per cent lower. Argentine of 1893 at 6½, or 3½, lower. Exchequers shares were continued at ½, and Van Consols at 12s. 6d., against 1½ last account. A fall of 5s. took place in Roman Gravels, to 9½, 10. North Lavey shares were wanted at 20s., and Parys Mountain at 9s. 6d. Brighton, A, touched 106½.

THURSDAY (Name Day).—At the meeting of the Imperial Ottoman Bank no dividend was declared. Apparently, from the balance-sheet, the Turkish Government owe the bank over 4,600,6004. The capital called up is 5,000,0004. After being du'll in the morning at 151½ to 151½ some prominent buying sent up Berwicks to 153; there was a decrease yesterday of over 40001 in the traffic, but owing to a scarelly of stock very little huying sent the price up. The new station opened this week at York is said to be the largest in the world; the length, however, is out of all proportion to the height. Van Consols slightly improved, Pennerley done at 3s., and Parys Mountain still scarce.

FRIDAY (Opening).—There is the same bidding for Berwicks that there was last night, and the price is now still higher, being 151 to 151½. District is in demand, and has reached 37 to 475%. At the Van meeting a disidend of 16s, per share was declared; shares are 34 to 38. The shrinking that has been going on in certain particular mines has now extended to Penstrubal, shares of which are very flat, and offered at 5s. Rookhope, 19s. to 21s. Glenoy, 20s. to 25s. Devon Conolog 4¼ to 4½. Est V

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ASSHETON — John Craze, Joel Manley, June 28; Setting Report; The 50, east of Mawr, driving south on the north and south lode, is now extended about 10 fms from Junction; the lode in the present end is principally spar, and yields good stones of lead. We expect to intersect the south part of the east and west lode in about 8 or 9 ft. further driving; set to four men, at 54, 15s per rathon. The 20 cast south, on north and south lode, is now extended about 23 fms from Junction; the lode here maintains its size, character, and value—204, per fothem for lead ore; set to six men, at 34, per fathom, the takers to tan their own stuff to lodge. We have two men driving the 69, cast of Boundary, in order to get under Brownes shaft—not yet soughts. We have 29 men employed on tribute for lead ore; "Two men in back of 50, cast of Boundary shaft, at 74, 16s, per ton. Two men in back of 40, ditto, at 84, per ton. Two men in back of the 45, west of Brownes, at 44, 10s, per ton. One man in back of the 40, ditto, at 5, ser ton. Two men in back of the 40, cast of Boundary, in the 40, ditto, at 5, ser ton. Two men in back of the 40, cast of Mawr, at 84, per ton. Two men in back of the 40, east of Mawr, at 64, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 84, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 84, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 64, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 64, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 64, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 64, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 64, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 64, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 64, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 64, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 64, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 64, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 64, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast of Mawr, at 64, per ton. Two men in back of the 20, cast

perpendicular. No other change in the mine. All points are being urged on with all dispatch possible.

CLEMENTINA.—J. Roberts, W. Bennetts, June 27: Since last monthly report we have sunk the engine shaft 1 fm; the lode in the north end of the shaft has been and is now worth 1 ton of lead per fathom, but the south end, and for some distance back in the shaft, the ode has been disordered and poor; at present, however, the lode in the north end is lengthening towards the south. In consequence of the dry weather he have been compelled to suspend sinking for the last fortnight. The south end at the 25 has not been driven in consequence of the water being in, but on setting day it was set to two men, at el. per fathom; it is now worth 15 ewis, of lead per fathom. We have communicated the rise with the winze, and have now set stopes in each end of the winze. The stope in the south end is worth at the present time 15 ewis, of lead per fathom. The north is not qu te so good, worth about 10 cwts.; if the stuff we have underground will yield as much lead in preportion to what we have a surface (and we know no difference) we calculate on 16 tons of lead broken. So uncertain is the supply of water until the reservoir be a little forward that we cannot possibly it a time within a week or two for sampling. We have commenced to make the reservoir, and this day set it to be completed in every part for the sum of 80d, and the whole to be completed in every part for the sum of 80d, and the whole to be completed in every part for the sum of 80d, and the whole to be completed in every part for the sum of 80d, and the whole to be completed in every part for the sum of 80d, and the whole to be completed in every part for the sum of 80d, and the whole to be completed in every part for the sum of 80d, and the whole to be completed in every part for the sum of 80d, and the whole to be completed in every part for the sum of 80d, and the whole to be completed in every part for the sum of 80d, and the whole to be completed in every part f

with at other points. When broken through we shall meet with the lone on the other side. The lode at the 37 is worth ½ ton of silver-lead and 5 outs, of blende per fathom. The stope in this level is worth 5 cwts, of silver lead per fathom. Silver-lead per fathom of the level. The fave of the early-silver role, with the exception of a little in the bottom of the level. The fave of the end is in lodey matter for 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, sulphur, and patches of carbonate of lime. This level is extended 15 ft. west of Stewart's shaft.—Canter Branch: In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 10, west of Stewart's shaft in this heart, in we have this west taken down the lode, and find it to be 10 in, wide, yielding about 12 cwts, of lead ore per fathom; present depth of winze, 4ft. 8in.—Dressing: We got some lead-stoff crushed Lest Fel tay and Saturday, and it is now being giged.

CWM ELAN (NEW).—W. Goldwarthy, June 23: Setting Report. The engine-shaft contract is not yet completed, it will be accomplished at an early date; the lode is worth 20 cwts, of lead and 20 cwts, of hendere ore per fathom; it is a spendid lode, and it looks well farthe 40 fm. bed in will enable use to open. The sope side last report, but still jedding some line specimens of lead and blende ore side last report, but still jedding some line specimens of lead and blende ore side last report, but still jedding some line specimens of lead and blende ore side last report, but still jedding some line specimens of lead and leaded of leaded or set of the specimens of lead and leaded to the course of lead and leaded of leaded some side specimens of lead and leaded course. The stope in the back of the 20 cwts, of lead one of leaded change of leaded some side leaded leaded to leaded the leaded leaded leaded to leaded leaded leaded lead

o list month 1 fm. 4 ft. 3 in; iddle Vein; We are resum-re the vein is 3 ft wide, and 78 fm. west of shaft, is 2 ft. leaving a good orey stope in the noze of the ball. and the main rod, at Jeffice's shaft, broke on Sunday morning at 1 o'clock. We commenced at once about the necessary repairs, and finished yesterday morning between seven and eight, when the 50 in engine was put to work agide, and I have hopes that by to-morrow morning the water in that shaft will be all ou again.

I have hopes that by to morrow morning the water in that shift will be all our again.

DEFON GREAT CONSOLS.—James Richards, June 29: Wheal Emma: New Shaft, New South Lode: In the sinking of the shaft below the 175 fair progress is being made, and the part of the lode carried (5 ft.) is showing improvement, and is worth 5 tons, or 15t. per fathom. In the 175 cast from 5 to 6 ft. of the lode is being a-field, which is composed t? cappl, sper, mundie, and ore, worth 4 tons, or 12t. per fathom. In the 175 west the portion of the lode carried; 5ft. wide; is worth 2 tons of ore, or 4, per fathom. In the 160 cast from 4 to 5ft. of the lode carried is still a good course of ore, worth 10 tons, or 50t., per fathom, with more lode of similar quality still standing south. In Gorrell's winze, sinking below the 150 cast, 4 ft. of the lode carried is worth for length of winze from (9 ft.) Stons, or 30t., per fathom. In the 19t cast free gains worth for length of winze f tons, or 25t., per fathom. In the 19t cast file lode carried (5 ft.) is worth 5 tons of ore, or 15t., per fathom. In the 19t cast the lode is looking better, and is worth 2 tons of ore, or 5t., per fathom.

Some per fathom.

EAST VAN.—W. Williams, June 28: Tempest shalt is down 11½ fms. below the 25. We hope to be deep enough for the 40 by the end of this month. In the 25 west we are still having spots of lead, but not sufficient to value. The same level upon the branch also looks promising, but we have met with nothing of value here as yet. The stope in the back of A cross-cut is worth to-day 1½ ton of lead one per cubic fathom.

lead one per cubic fathom.

GAWTON.—George Rose and George Rose, jun, June 29: The lode in the rise in the back of the 182 cast is worth 104 per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 117 sast is worth 114. per fathom. The lode in the 108 cast is

6 ft. wide, principally capel, mundic, and ore, worth 10l, per fathom. The lede in the same level west is looking well, worth 30l, per fathom. The lede cast is without change, yielding good stones of ore. We have commerced to discovered in the level below. The lode as with spar, and small veins of munde, and yellow copper ore. The tribute disparation was a sittle improved during the past week.

GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS,—Wm. Taylor, Wm. J. Taylor, June 21. The sinking of the new shaft below the 78 s going on favourably; the man lime at the first and the surface of the same ran of the sinking of the new shaft below the 78 s going on favourably; the man lime for many the surface of the sinking of the new shaft below the 78 s going on favourably; the man lime for many the surface of the sinking of the new shaft below the 78 s going on favourably; the man lime for many the surface of the surface of the surface of the sinking of the new shaft below the 78 s going on favourably; the man lime shaft get this done as quick as possible. The 78 cast is worth 12l, per fathom, then will be the full depth required for the box with 12l, per fathom, the commenced opening cast on the outside branch; worth 61, per athom. Nockang translated of the surface of the surf

the house is up.

GLENROY.—R. Rowe, June 27: The lode is still large—8 ft. wide—in the shaft sinking below the 60, but without any change. In the 50 stope the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing a lutte blende. In the 40 sole stope the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing a lutte blende. In the 40 sole stope the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing a lutte blende. The the stope in the root, just hold to the considerable whole ground another it, wide going south, in which directing there is considerable whole ground unproved. There is no change in the 25 cross-cut or in the addt level driving north.

there is considerable whole ground unproved. There is no change in the 2 cross cut or in the adit level driving north.

GORSEDD AND MERLLYN CONSOLS.—William Edwards, June 28: The bettom level, west from the new shaft, is changing for the better; the ground is not so hard, and more lead is coming in signt. In the same level going cast have no particular atteration to notice, but as the ore above our head is opping cast looks spiendfid. In No. 2 sump we have got a hole through from No. 1 sump the driving to yards deep under the level, and there is splendfid lead at Loth points. We have a fail set of men continuing a driving in another portion of our property with the object of intersecting our vein 600 yards further west; the above the property with the object of intersecting our vein 600 yards further west; the size to the property with the splendfid.—Gorard Lode: There are six men sinking in the bottom of the east level; we have a very nice vein, with lead in it as we go down. We an making good progress towards our next sampling on the dressin; floor, and I am peaced to say the mine is looking quite as well as it ever has done.

GREAT DYLIFFE.—E. Evans, June 26: I have nothing of much importance to communicate this week. The winze in the bottom of the 4 cast, one of the communicate this week. The winze in the bottom of the 4 cast, or of the lock, that we commenced sinking a week ago is going down in good ore ground; the winze in the bottom of the 25, west of old Dyliffe shaft, where we execute the good ore. The stopes on Dyliffe and Liechweddi lodes are of about the same value about 16; per fathom. I shall be able next week to report some fine as a such as tweek.

— June 21: We have sold to-day 24 tons of conner over to Mean.

as last week.

— June 27: We have sold to-day 24 tons of copper ore to Messrs. Nevill, Drue,

— June 20: We have sould to-day 24 tons of copper ore to Messrs. Nevill, Drue,

— June 20: We have summed an tons of land.

nd Co., at 64. 0s. 64. per ton.

— June 29: We have sampled 60 tons of lead ore to day, for sale on July 4.

(GREAT REFALLACK.—T. Harris, June 23: I have to day set a new single esunk near our castern boundry, by four men, at 12s. 64. per fathom for 5 ft tent. The object in sinking this shaft is that in the adjoining mine they are no a good lot of blende near our boundary, and by sinking this shaft ab 5 fathoms, which can be done at no great cost, we shall get into the same folder.

lode.
HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.--James Richards, June 28: In Barley's shalf, HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—James Mchards, June 28: In Baley's shaft, sink ng to the north of the lone, satisfactory progress is being made.—Baleys shaft: In the 169, west of Nichool s winze, the lode is 4 ft. wine, worth 5 tons, or 164, per tathom. A new winze 5 ft ims. west has been commenced in the 5000m of the 160, in which the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth for length of winze 5 tons of constant and the 160 west the lode is worth 5 tons, or 174, per fathom. In the 150 west, on the south part of the lode, the lode is worth 3 tons, or 124, per fathom. In the +tope in the back of the 150 west is worth 3 tons, or 125, per fathom. In the 40 west the lode confines pensions, and yields 1 ton of one; worth 44, per fathom. The stope in the back of the 150 west the 140, west of Chynoweth s rise, is still worth 5 tons, or 20, per fathom. In the 120 and 110 west, on the south part of the lode, there is no alteration. In the location that the location is the problem of the lode, there is no alteration. In the location of the location of

HOLMBUSH .- H. Bennett, June 28: The shaftmen are making fair pr HOLMBUSH.—H. Bennett, June 28: The shatten are making fair progress in clearing three eigenesstate bettow the 50. The love in the 50 end, each of bords shatt, presents an improving appearance, and letting out a large quantity of water. All the other tutwork and troute bargains remain without any material change since Lat reported on.

KINGSION CONSOLS.—J. Chynoweth, June 28: There is no material change throughout the mine, except in No. 4 winze, winking in the bottom of the 18. I

throughout the mine, except in No. 4 widze, sinking in the bottom of the is. I am peaced to say the iode still continues to improve as we get deeper, especially the western end, where the ground is all unexplored. As our model mais next surrivaly a full report will be sent next week. The last lead and blance soid all weighted off, and will be off the mine this week. We are very bury peganing for

weigher off, and will be off the finite this week. We are very bosy preparing for the next sampling.

LADYWELL.—A. Waters, June 27: No change in the 32 south since my freport. The rise close up to the 16 fm. level end south is yielding some god manps of solid ore and saving stuff in the form of carbonate of lead. The trions are to be solid or and saving stuff in the form of carbonate of lead. The trions are is very bar in the said seven this bot weather, and I have to day set a shaft to sink from surface to get down on the said stope, by six men, 15 fms. certain, for the sum of 30. I expect to act the lock at the said depth, wheather enumber of the sinking will be carried down on the cause of the tode, an I expect in a good run of ore. If we had are to properly work of the at in the preservand ore we could raise 50 to 50 tons a manth. No. 2 shaft makes are progress in a remaining cape lide. I firmly believe that we shall have a rich must be nessent OVELL (THE) .- J. Prisk, E. Kempthorne, June 28: The following is our

ground here. Our sampling to-morrow will be 20 tons of icaci ore, for saig next week.

LOVELL (THE).—J. Prisk, E. Kempthorne, June 28: The following is our setting report of 5a urday, the 23rd mat.: A precord ground to stope in the beform of the 36, by six men, at 7i. per fathom; the lode at this point is upprefusive, it is 36 to drive and stope, by ax men, at 7i. per fathom, the lode is 5 it, wise, and worth 36 per fathom; the lode is 5 it, wise, and worth 36 per fathom; the lode is 5 it, wise, and worth 20, per fathom. The 30 to drive ead of new shaft, by six men, at 4id, per fathom; the lode is 5 it, wise, and worth 20, per fathom. The 30 to drive ead of new shaft, by six men, at 4id, per fathom; the lode is 4 per fathoristic per some pateins of grantic, which add to thirty east, by four men, at 13i. per fathoristic of its six is 1 per fathoristic per some pateins of grantic, which add to thirty east, by four men, at 13i. per fathoristic love is 8 ft. wide, and worth 25i, per fathom. The same level to drive west of new shaft, by two men; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 12i. per fathoristic love is 8 ft. wide, and worth 25i, per fathom. The new stacks shaft to sink below the surface, by six men, at 13i. per fathoristic exceedingly good, and quite congenial for tim. The quality of the tinstuce is exceedingly good, and quite congenial for tim. The quality of the tinstuce is exceedingly good, and quite congenial for tim. The quality of the tinstuce is mproved throughout the mine in the last month.

MEDLYN MODR—Joseph Prisk, Charies Rowe, June 28: We have no particular change in any point of operation since the meeting on the 7th inst. We are making fair progress in sinking the engine shaft, and everything audergroon and at urface is going on satisfactority.

MELOANEAR.—J. Githert, June 27: We set the following bargains on Saturday last:—the 5-, to drive west of the skip shaft, by ax men, at 3i. per fathom; the lode is 21th wide, and will profuce 5 tons of ore per fathom. No. 2 rise, in the back of this level,

est of winze is not quie so good for lead since last report; still a fine location worth 30 cwts. per fathou; ground hard for progress. The water is ear from the 13, and the men removed from stope on main lode over adit the 12 cross cut; both stope and end are poor, owing to a cross branching.

to the 12 cross cut; both stope and end are poor, owing to a cross oration dookan. The south lode in the stopes over and under the drift keeps the same as last reported. The stope under the drift has been anspended owing to the side giving way, and the men have been put to drive the 12 cast under the same, which will enable us to work this piece of ground more cheapiy and expeditions? We have now a full supply of water, and the mine will soon be in fork, and the sinking of the shaft resumed should the said supply continue.

NEW TYLLWYD.—J. Harris, June 28: The lode being stoped in the back of the 20, west of cross-cut, south of engine-shaft, on south lode, is about 1 ft. 6 in width, composed of clay slate, with spar and lead ore intermixed. The lode in the winze being sunk in the bottom of the adit level is about 2 ft. in with, composed of clay slate, with a rib of spar throughout, a little leaf intermixed with same. The cross-cut being driven in the 20, north of engine slatt, from the extreme point of the said level to intersect south west branch and middle lode, it leads therefore and level to intersect south west branch and middle lode, it level is shortered.

same. The cross-cut being driven in the 20, north of engine shaft, from the extreme point of the said level to intersect south west branch and middle icde, is steadily progressing.

NEW SOUTH MERLLYN.—R. Rowlands, June 28: At the 80 yard lere, driving south, the appearances are decidedly more promiting; we have a nier by of spar 8 in wide, with patches of lead in it. In the north samp the indication lead me to expect a good court-of ore.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rows, June 27: I have been through the mine to-day, and am not able to report anything special from that given in last week's report. The lode in the shaft sinking below the 186 is quite 3 ft, wide, and of an open and lose nature, and containing lead in the open or explose parts of the lode which has to be saved for the washings. The lode in the 121 stope is improving considerably in the north end, where we are now driving after the lead at the action of the stope; the lode is worth 1 ton per fathom, showing that the ore ground is improved effects last week. The 10 cross-out south is 10 3 fms, but no lode yet; we are still in vein rock. The lode in the cof of the 60 is etill looking well, weth

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space 2 tons per fathom. The 50 stopes are worth from 15 cwts. to 1 ton per space 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 40 end is worth from 5 to 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. fathon. The lode in the 40 end is worth from 5 to 10 cwts. of lead per fathom. On The BURGETT.—W. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, June 27; In the 102 and 90 on D. W. Hancock, W. T. Bryant, June 27; In the 102 and 90 on June 20 cwt in the 102 cwt in

spin. TREBURGERIA.

OLD CARRIAGE ST.

OLD CARRIA

No. 3 sunt. 9. As above stated we have suspended the No. 5 shaft for the present. The fatiom. As above stated we have suspended the No. 5 shaft for the present. The fatiom. As above stated we have suspended the No. 5 shaft for the present. The fatiom. As above stated we have suspended the No. 5 shaft for the present. The fation. As a shaft of the No. 5 shaft for the present. The fation of the No. 5 shaft for the present of the No. 5 shaft of No. 5 shaft of

general report.

-W. Francis, June 27: The cross-course is still wide in the asseut, composed of spar and clay, with a little lead ore occa-ATRICK.—W. Francis, June 27: The cross-course is acretically a strength of the cross-cut, composed of spar and clay, with a little lead ore occamized, and altogether of a very congerial appearance. The viin on which has been commenced westward from the 120 cross-cut still produces lead the joints both in the black rock and the white—The chert driving north is not now looks congenial for ore, which will, I have very little donot be

eight in as used commences were assessed in the white. The chert driving north is asier, and now looks congenial for ore, which will, I have very little doubt be ability and now looks congenial for ore, which will, I have very little doubt be sum when the first vein is met with.

80 CTH CONDURROW.—Wm. Rich, Wm. Williams, and Hy. Abraham, is 25: We have driven through the cross-course in the 40, east of engine-shaft, at have not yet inters cred the lode, which we consider is shifted to the right at the 40 west the rote is worth 17, per fathom. The Plantation shaft is in tail surse of slinking below the 20, and the ground easy for working. The 50 east is worth 8? per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is werth 22, per fathom. The 70 west is worth 94, per fathom. The 70 west, on West Basset lode, is poor. The sie in the back of this level, on the tin lode, is worth 13, per fathom. The 70 west is worth 94, per fathom. The 70 west is worth 95, per fathom. The 70 west is worth 96, per fathom. The 70 west is worth 96, per fathom. The 70 west is worth 96, per fathom. The 10 west is worth 96, per fathom. The 10 west is worth 96, per fathom. The 10 west is worth 96, per fathom, which was a support of the 70 west is worth 96, per fathom, which was a superior of the 70 west is worth 96, per fathom, which was a support of the 70 west is worth 96, per fathom, which was a support of the 70 west is worth 96, per fathom, which yet a 40 per fathom, we are driving this plate in the early of the above it well, at 47 per fathom, value 86, per fathom. The stope on the stope. The 80 west is worth 96, per fathom, which was a support of the 70 west 10, per fathom, was 70 west 10 west 10

note towards another sampling, but owing to the bad state of the crushing-mill further additions will, consequently, be slaw.

SOUTH RUMAN GRAVELS.—J. W Powning, June 28: Shelfield: The 45 east is driven 5 fms. 4 ft. from the shaft. The lode in the present end is rather unsetted, but I expect an in provement when we get through the greenstone, which I calculate to do in about 3 fms. further driving. We shall then be into the ore bearing ground seen in the upper levels. The 45 west is driven 5 fms. 3 ft. The loie has been rather disordered in the last 2 fms., but is now looking better. There is now a spar course from 12 to 15 in. on the footwall, and opening as we go orward. Most of the feed of water is coming out of the lode here.

SOUTH TOLCAR & E—W. Rich, W. Hambly, June 25: The 50 cross-cut north is without alteration to notice. We extended this cross-cut 3 fms. 2 ft. during the slat four weeks. Fraser's lode in the 50 east is opening out wider, and yields good stones of copper. We hope to set the line of rods at work to drain the gossan shalt in a few days.

stones of copper. We hope to set the line of rods at work to drain the gossan shalt in a few days.

1ANKERVILLE.—A. Waters, June 28: Watson's shaltmen having cut a plat at the 192, and driven the cross-cut south towards the lode nearly 2 fms., are now fixing the drawing lift previous to dividing and casing the shaft from the 180 to the bottom. We hope to have the machine kibble to the 190 and the driving towards the lode resumed some time on Tuesday next. Everything will by that time be provided for any influx of water which the cutting into the great lode may involve. I expect that by the end of next week we shall cut or bore into Tankerville main lode. The 180 west continues to go forward in a strong lode worth 4 tons per fathom. The winze below the said level, 8 fms. behind the end, now down 4 fms., is opening cut stoping ground worth 4 tons per fathom. The 180 east is going forward in a lode 6 ft. wile, carrying two ore courses worth together 5 tons per fathom. The winze below the said level, 10 fms. cast of shaft, now down 9 ft., is in a lode worth 4 tons per fathom. The ore ground now driver through in this level is over 35 fms. in length. The stopes, &c, are as last responsed. We have just cut into a strong orey lode in the 92 cross cut north at a point where the great lode of the old mine was expected. We cannot say much about it yet. shall be the control of the level of this level, east of the 90 cross cut, is set to eight men, at 70s, per fathom. The story of the 187, per cubic fathom for least the 189, and driven the cross-cut south towards the lode nearly 2 fms, are now faing the drawing lift previous to dividing and easing the shall from the 180 to the bottom. We hope to have the machine kibble to the 190 and the driving the towards the lode nearly 2 fms, are now faing the drawing lift previous to dividing and easing the shall from the 180 to the bottom. We hope to have the machine kibble to the 190 and the driving to the total to the strong of the 100 to to the vision of the control of the 190 and the driving to the testing of the 100 to to the vision of the 190 and the driving toward the lode resumed some time on Tuesday next. Everything will by that the strong of the 190 to the testing life to 190 to 100 to

gossan, and good stones of lead and copper ore, and will yield 1½ ton of blende per fathom when driven on. This lode is again seen 30 fathoms west of the cross out, and is of the same size and value as before stated. At this point (30 fathoms west of the cross cut) the south lode is only 6 ft. apart, and to the south of the morth lode, so that the lodes are approaching each other in going westward at the morth lode, so that the lodes are approaching each other in going westward at the morth lode, so that the lodes are approaching each other in going westward at the shoul of first of the lone per fathom. This lode has opened out ground of this description and value for 35 fms. long, and so far as it has been taken down - and, in fact, where last stripped down - lis the richest and best. As the present end is 10 fms. farther on than where the south lode was last seen the north and south lodes, should form a junction, and this from all appearances is the case. I would, therefore, advice the immediate crossing of the lode in the extreme forebreast, where fore, advice the immediate crossing of the lode in the extreme forebreast, where you will undoubtedly find the lode rich both for lead and blende ores. In going for the lode is the state of the state

completed.

WEST ROSKEAR. - H. Stephens, W. Bennetts, June 28: The 12, driving west, continues hard and spare for driving, but we are daily expecting a change for the better. The stopes in the 12, east of Linyon's shaft, are just the same as last reported. We have set four men to stope for blende, and are busy at the surface in decading.

ported. We have set four men to stope for besides and any oversigned in dressing in dressing N.K.ERVILLE.—A. Waters, June 28: The 86 cross cut west from boundary shift is driven 2 fms., reaching the wall of the lole, as calculated on. We pricked into the vein about 18 in., and find carbonate of lime, lead ore, and blende, but there is no sign of the hunging wall. It will take a few days to explore the width of the lode, but you shall have the earliest possible news respecting it. The 75 south of winze, south of shaft, is in a lode 5 ft, wide, worth 1½ ton per fathorn. The 63 cross-cut towards No. 2 lode, east of main lode, progressefairly. Stopes without change this week or so. We have to day sold 35 tons lead ore for 43M, 5s.

re for 45%, is.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Andrews, June 26: The lode in the 1:0 east is 5 ft. wide, orth 2%. per fathom. The lode in the stope in the back of the 120, west of vinze, is 4 ft. wide, worth 10%, per fathom. In the 108 east we are driving by the dee of the lode. The lode in the west stope in the back of the 108 is worth 15%. Tathon. The lode in the east stope in the back of the same level is worth 8% er fathom. The 72 east is poor. In the 48 east we are carrying 3 ft. of the north art of the lode, which is worth 10%, per fathom. The sinking of the new shaft-or presses favourably.

per fathom. The fode in the east stode in the back of the same level is worth 8. per fathom. The 72 east is poor. In the 48 east we are carrying 3 ft. of the north purt of the lode, which is worth 10. per fathom. The sinking of the new shaft progresses favourably.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—T. Hodge, June 27: The north shaft is 3 fms. below the 140 fm. level; the ground is moderate, and fair progress is being made. The 140 westend is worth 72. per fathom. The 130 east end is worth 82. per fathom. The men are making very good progress in cutting down and securing the north shaft. Icalculate to get it completed to the 110 by the end of the present month.— Western 8haft: The 160 east end is worth 82. per fathom, and likely to improve; we are making good progress in driving. The 130 west end is worth 72. per fathom. The 150 east end is worth 84. per fathom, and likely to improve; we are making good progress in driving. The 130 west end is worth 72. per fathom. The 130 east end is worth 84. per fathom, is end occupied in any of the stopes worthy of any notice. Surface work is progressing stifactority; the engine house will be up to the bob end by the end of the present week. None of the engine his yet been delivered, but I am daily experting some of the heavy parts.

WHEAL KITTY (8t. Agnes).—8. Davey, R. Harris, June 23: We have no special remark to communicate this week; the points of operation are about the same in size and value as reported in our last.

WHEAL NEWTON.—H. Bennett, June 28: Since my lastreport the 40 end, east of Cook's shalt, has improved for silver. The 40 stope is not looking quite so well: 'there is, however, still a good lode for silver. The 40 end west syielding good saving work. Every other point is without any material change since last report. We dispatched from the nine yesterday three parcels of ore, yielding 2495 ers., 1352 ors., and 353 ors., per ton respectively.

WHEAL LUNX.—W. W. Rich, M. Rogers, J. Rich, June 25: We have repaired the holier at Hinds', and have resumed sinking the shaft bow

THE VAN MINE-MONTHLY REPORT.

THE VAN MINE—MONTHLY REPORT.

June 28.—The 105 is extended 16 fms, east of shaft; at the present end we have commenced crossing north through the main lode; we have crossed 3½ ft., and to far as seen the lode is worth 35%, per cubic fathom; set to six men, at 220s, per athom. The 105 west is steadily improving; much light has been thrown upon his point by the stripping of the lode to full width at the corresponding point in he level above, where we find the main part of the lode heaved northwards, and we expect that in this level also we shall find in stripping to full width at the ichest part of the lode is to the north of us; set to six men, at 160s, per fathom. The 90 is extended 74 fms, west of shaft; the lode in the present end is worth 8%, per cubic fathom; set to six men, at 20s, per fathom. The 68 fm. winze inking below this level by side of the lode is set to six men, at 140s, per fathom. But stripping of the lode to full width in the side of this level at a point 60 fms, west of shaft is set to eight men, at 130s, per fathom. The same, at a point 42 fms, west of shaft, is set to 12 men, at 100s, per fathom. The same, at a point 37 fms, west of shaft, is set to 12 men, at 80s, per fathom. The same at a point 87 fms, west of shaft, is set to 12 men, at 20s, per fathom; the lode is worth on the weraye at these several points 36°, per cubic fathom for lead ore. The stope in the back of the 90, west of shaft, is set to eight men, at 80s, per fathom for lead ore. The stope in the back of the 90, west of shaft, is set to 80 per cubic fathom for lead ore. The stope in the back of the 90, west of shaft, is set to 80 per cubic fathom for lead ore. The stope in the back of the 90, west of shaft, is set to 80 per cubic fathom for lead ore.

gossan, and good stones of lead and copper ore, and will yield 1½ ton of blende ing on as rapidly as possible with the construction of the halvan floors, per fathors when driven on. This lode is ugain seen 30 fathors west of the cross-weekly sale takes place to-day upon 500 tons lead and 150 tons of ble guit and is of the cross-weekly sale takes. WILLIAMS.

ALMADA AND TIRITO CONSOLIDATED SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The following statement was read at the meeting of shareholders,

COMPANY (LIMITED).

The following statement was read at the meeting of shareholders, yesterday. A full report of the proceedings will be published in next week's Journal:— DIOS PADRE.

Capt. Clemo, April 5: The tunnel end has no change since last week; the ground driven since has advice is 3ft. 7 in.; there now remain to reach the shaft 21ft. 5 in. April 12: The tunnel end continues the same; the ground driven last week was 4ft. 5 in.; there now remain to reach a point immediately below the present shaft 14ft.

April 19: The tunnel end shows nothing new since last advice; the ground driven last week was 5ft.; there now remain to reach a point immediately below the present shaft 14ft.

April 29: The tunnel end shows nothing new since last advice; the ground driven last week was 3ft.; there now remain to reach the shaft of ft. 4 in.

May 3: The tunnel end has no change worthy o' notice; the ground driven last week was 4ft. there now remain to reach the shaft of ft. 4 in.

May 10: The tunnel end is a little more favourable for driving; the cround driven last week was 4ft. there now remain to reach the shaft of ft. 4 in.

May 10: The tunnel end is a little more favourable for driving; the cround driven last week was 4ft. there now remain to reach the shaft of the

Capt. Clemo, April 5: We have again begun to stope in this place; the lode is

try underfoot.

Capt. Clemo, April 5: We have again begun to stope in this place; the lode is without change.

April 12: The lode in the stopes in this place is slightly improved in quality. April 19: The stopes in this place have no change to notice since last week. April 26: The stopes in this place have no change to notice since last week. April 26: The stopes in this place have no change worthy of notice.

May 10: The stopes in this place have no change. I have great pleasure to mention here an addition to our black ores. We have driven a cross-cut west at the tunnel level a little to the south of our old works; this branch is 7 ft. wide, and of better quality ore than our old stopes; this branch must go up to the west of our old works above the tunnel level, as it was not known to us formerly.

May 17: The stopes in this place have been ielle this week. We have now begun to drive north on the branch of black ore in the west cross cut; this branch is looking well; in future we shall call this the west branch.

Frank W. Breach, May 10: You will note by Capt. Clemo's letter that a new vein of ore has been cut in the Mina Grande. From indications we were led to cross-cut from the winze in the tunnel level (to the 12) westward, and have cut through a branch of fair black ore, from 7 to 8 ft. wide, and very solid; as this is to the west of any ore hitherto found, should it prove to be a continuous branch, it may be valuable; it is also to the south of nay ore previously discovered in this nine. At present, as the ore has no delined walls, we cannot take its course, but should it, as is fair to suppose, hold the same as the main body of ore, it will go far to thus weet of the Balvanera shait. We shall commence to drive on the ore at once, as atthough it will be more expensive to break ore from this place for the furance than from the stopes already openel, it will be opening up more ore ground, and should the branch prove of sufficient extent to warrant the erection of another furance, we might at once commence b

TIRITO AND NEW EAST LODE.

TIRTO AND NEW EAST LODE.

Capt. Clemo, April 5: Trito 10 fm. level: The taking out of the arch in the back of this level goes on without change.—10 fm. level morth: The winze sinking in this level has nothing new to report.—20 fm. level. The rise in the back of this level gradually improves it goes up: this place is very not, and progresses slowly.

—32 fm. level: The stope in this level is now finished; the ore has all been taken out. The engine-shaft, sinking below the 42, has nothing new to report: the ground sunk last week was 2 ft. 3 in.; the shaft is now 67 ft. 9 in. below the 42. The new east lode in the 10 continues to look well, and is turning out a fair quantity of ore.

April 12: Tirito 10 fm. level: The taking out of the arch in the back of this level has nothing new to report.—10 fm. level north: The winze sinking in this level is the same as last week.—20 fm. level: The rise in the back of this level has no change to notice. The engine shaft, sinking below the 42, has been idle since the middle of last week. We are putting in a new bed-plate in the engine, and doing some other repairs. The ground sunk in the shaft last week was 1 ft.; the shaft is now 8ft. 9 in. below the 42. The new east lode in the 10 continues without any change to notice.

April 19: Tirito 10 fm. level: The taking out of the arch in the back of this level.

is it. 9 in below in 42. The new east loce in the locontinues without any change to notice.

April 19: Thrito 10 fm. level: The taking out of the arch in the back of this level goes on favourably.—10 fm. level north: The winze sinking in this level has nothing new to report.—20 fm. level: The rise in the back of this level continues the same as last week. The engine shaft is still idle. The engine will start to work to night, when I hooeto commence taking out the water, so that work may go on on Monday. The new east lode in the 10 fm. level has made a very declied change in the past week. The ore has nearly all given out at a floor we met with in the back of the stope. We have now begun to cut into the side of the winze that we sunk from the tunnel level, where we have a little ore that may pass over this floor of poor ground.

sunk from the tunnel level, where we have a little ore that may pass over this floor of poor ground.

April 26: Tirito 10 fm. level: The taking out of the arch in the back of this level has been delayed by an accident which happened on Saturday last, causing the death of a workman. At the extreme south end of the old tunnel still a rock fell from above, bringing with it a large quantity of debris. Apparently the trickling of water during the rainy seasons had removed the load of attle on top of this stall, so that when the fall took place three of the sets were overturned without breaking them.—10 fm. level north: The winze sinking in this level continues the same as last week.—20 fm. level: The rise in the back of this level has no change.—Engine Shaft: The engine is again working and in good order, and we have resumed the shaft sin sing. We have also commenced the cross cut in the bottom of the shaft.—Thé New East Lode in 10 fm. level: The ore in this place has now entirely given out. In the side of the winze, 5 fms. under the tunnel level, we are now driving north and south in a branch 5 ft. wide, with about 3 ft. of fair quality doelle ore.

entirely given out. In the side of the winze, 5 fms. under the tunnel level, we are now driving north and south in a branch 5 ft. wide, with about 3 ft. of fair quality doelle ore.

May 3: Tirlto 10 fm. level: The taking out of the arch in the back of this level is now almost finished.—10 fm. level north: The winze sinking in this level has a change this week; it is not looking so well as it did for green ore, but it now has a branch of very good quality black ore 1 ft. wide.—20 fm. level: The rise in the back of this level has nothing to report. The engine-shaft sinking below the 42 fm level. Cross-cutting at the 34 fm. level abatt is now 71 ft. 9 in. below the 42 fm. level. Cross-cutting at the 34 fm. level progresses favourably; nothing to report.—The New East Lode, 5 fms. below Tunnel Level: The drive south from winze has entirely failed, a wall having crossed the end an 'cut off the ore. The drive north from winze has still a little ore, but is not looking quite so well as it did last week.

May 10: Tiruto 10 fm. level: The taking out of the arch in the back of this level is now finished. We have now commenced to work on the arch left above the old tunnel in front of the engine shaft, between the old north and south stopes; here we have some very disordered but very good branches of green ore. This arch is about 30 ft. long and 20 ft. thick.—10 fm. level: The rise in the back of this level has mortange to rotice; the ground sunk last week was 3 ft. 3 in.—this place at vances favourably; nothing yet to report. The engine-shaft sinking below the 54 has no change to rotice; the ground sunk last week was 3 ft. 3 in.—that is, 3 feet below the 54.—The new cast lode 5 fms. below the tunnel level: The lode in the drift north from winze is 5 ft. wide, of tair quality ore.

May 17: Tirito: The stope in front of the engine-shaft sinking below the from the side of the winze, and over both north and south drifts; the bunch in this place is 20 ft. long, by 5 ft. wide, of tair quality ore.

May 17: Tirito: The stope in f

JUNE

weekly as realised 7 Gragwini 1 gast week tity of the week tity of the week being and week being and the same to factorily. The same to factorily, the annua gress has and the reis making satisfacto weather, mine look cut in the deal of w made her Pateley ing as the the same

lead; not the Lum it is simi

18 ft. W changed:

THE METAL TRADE.

FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, &c., apply to-MESSRS, PELLY, BOYLE, AND CO., SWORN METAL BROKERS, ALLHALLOWS CHAMBERS, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

(ESTABLISHED 1849.)

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL	MARKET-LONDON, JUNE 29, 1877.
IBON. & s. d. & s. d	TIN. £ s. d. £ s. d
Pig. GMB, f.o.b., Clyde., 2 14 0 2 14 11/2	English, ingot, f.o.b 73 0 0 73 0 0
Scotch, all No. 1 2 15 0 - 3 5 0	, bars , 73 0 0- 74 0 0
Bars, Welsh, f.o.b, Wales 5 10 0 5 12 6	refined 74 0 0
in London, 6 0 0 - 6 5 0	Australian 68 0 0
Stafford 7 10 0- 8 15 0	Banca 71 10 0- 72 0 0
in Tyne or Tees 6 0 0 6 5 0	Straits 68 10 0- 69 0 0
Swedish, London 9 15 0 10 0 0	COPPER.
Rails, Welsh, at works 5 00 5 50	Tough cake and ingot. 74 10 0- 75 0 0
Rallway chairs	Best selected 75 10 0- 76 0 0
spikes	Sheets and sheathing . 81 0 0
Sheets, Staff., in London 9 0 0	Fat Bottoms 84 0 0
Plates, ship., in London 7 5 0- 7 10	Wallaroo 81 0 0
Hoops, Staff 7 15 0- 8 10 0	Burra, or P.C.C 75 10 0
Wail rods, Staff. in Lon. 7 5 0- 7 1. 6	Other brands 74 0 0- 76 0 0
TreeL.	Chili bars, g.o.b 68 15 0
ngilen, spring14 0 0-23	
east 25 0 0-45 0 0	Bearing metal £112 0
w-dush, keg	
fag. ham	Other alloys £120 0 0- 140 0 0
LEAD.	BRASS,
English, pig, common 20 5 0 20 10 0	Wire 8d
Y D man 20 10 0 21 15 0	Tubes10
W B 21 0 0-	Sheets 9
about and how 91 7 d 91 10 0	Yel, met. sheath. & sheets. 7 - 7%
pipe23 0 0	Nails composition 8¼ - 9¾
red 22 5 0 22 10 0	
white 17 5 0-28 0 0	TIN PLATES.* per box.
patent shot 24 10 0	Charcoal, 1st quality 1 26 1 3
Spanish	, 2nd quality 1 1 0- 1 1
-	Coke, 1st quality 0 19 6
QUICKSILVER. Planks of 75 lbs., ware. 7 5 0 -	, 2nd quality 0 17 6- 0 18
Figska of to mar, ware. 1 5 0	Black per ton 16 0 0- 16 10 0
SPELTER.	Canada, Staff. or Gla., 12 0 0 - 13 0
Bilesian or Rhenish 19 15 0	
English, Swansea 22 10 0	Black Taggers, 450 of 30 0 0-
Sh et zinc 24 0 0- 24 10 0	14 × 10

At the works, is, to is, 8d. per box less for ordinary; los, per ton less for and it iX 8s. per box more than 10 quoted above, and add 8s. for each X. ne-plates 2s. per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—Nothing of particular interest has occurred to affect the present condition of our markets, and, as the holiday season has commenced, business for the next few weeks will probably remain quiet; nevertheless, some amendment may very shortly after that time take place, for the following reasons:—First, on account of the increased demand that u unly arises in the autumn; secondly, on account of the chapness of mency; and thirdly, on account of the prospects of a good harvet. In respect to the autumn demand, that will be very soon coming on, and perhaps, as or lers have been so extremely limited for a long time past, they may be more than ordinary this latter part of the year, so as to make up in some measure for previous deficiencies; at any rate, there is decidedly room for great improvement, and prices being molerate will offer an additional inducement for many buyers to come forward. As regards the present low rates of money, they afford every facility for financing easily and cheaply, and their importance at such a juncture cannot be over rate; as they not only impart confidence to holders, and help them in sustaining prices, but if unaltered will be most essential whenever speculation sets in. With reference to the harvest, everything is most promising and satisfactory, and the prospects, to say the least, are exceedingly cheerful, and as a good harvest is the foundation of prosperity, and the greatest source of happiness and contentment to the people, the general state of the country must be benefited thereby, and the home trade considerably improved. Now, if there should be anything transpire of a favourable character in addition to what we have already alluded to, such, for instance, as the Turkish war being brought nearer to a close, a great impetus would also be given to the shipping trade, as whe nearer to a close, a great impetus would also be given to the shipping trade, as whe is as to speculation, for everybody is anxious and eager to be doing something. Speculators are already on the alert REMARKS .- Nothing of particular interest has occurred to affect

being shat out in the cold.

COPPER.—The market for all descriptions has been extremely quiet, and prices have only undergone trifling variations, but keep fairly steady. Australian is firm, especially Wallaroo, which can only be bought in limited quantities at comparatively high prices. For manufactured and yellow metal there is very little doing, the limit being too low for smelters to entertain, but according to the present Indian Exchange there is not much probability of their being increased, and the only inducement for buyers to give out orders would beto lower the price. This sellers would willingly do, provided importers of Chii bars and regulus were more accommodating in their prices. There have been large shipments of copper and yellow metal forwarded to India, and unless merchants can now buy at a reduction upon former rates they are not disposed to go on shipping to any extent, as their markets are well supplied, and there is scarcely any business done during the monsoon. With regard to Chii bars their value at present is unaltered, notwithstanding the estimated ediveries are good, but, as we have before stated, at any moment a great depreciation might take place, and it is not safe to buy more than is wanted for immediata requirements. Holders, therefore, should not be too exacting, but accept reasonable rates, and not keep forever piling up stocks, to the injury of the whole trade. Such artificial means of holding up prices do not tend to its improvement; and however determined holders may be to go on holding, buyers will show that they can be equally firm and resolute in holding back.

IRON.—The irron (rade remains quiet, and there is scarcely any.) COPPER.—The market for all descriptions has been extremely

holding, buyers will show that the prices or demand for manufactured, but in Scotch pigs there has been more doing, and prices have slightly rallied. It is reported that there is a good deal of agitation in the mining districts of Scotland, and some disposition is shown to certail the production.

curtail the production.	
Week ending June 23, 1877 Shipments. Tons Week ending June 24, 1879	13,342 8,071
Increase Total decrease for 1877 Imports of Middlesd-corough pig-iron into Grangemouth:-	1,2.6
Week ending June 23, 1877	6,640 3,360
Increase Total increase for 1877 The following statement shows the shipments of the last five years f	32 898
to June 23 :-	

1875, 2,26,581; and in 1875, 2,09, 239.

Rails of all kinds have increased, particularly s'eel rails. The iron trade is very unsettled in Birningham; manfacturers, however, decline to quote for distant delivery, but the quotations are said to be as variable as the number of makers. In Newcastle the iron market shows no sign of improvement, and, low as the prices are, yet orders continue to be carried off for girders by the Belgian houses. No previous war, it is stated, has had such a prejudicial effect upon shipping as the present one; but we doubt whether the slackness of trade can be attributed alto gether to the war, but it has, no doubt, had a great deal to do with it; but the iron trade suffers quite as much from other causes, and the principal cause is to be traced to the prolongation of high prices and the curtailment of the hours of labour; they have brought more mischief upon our market than anything else, for we have now competitors who are able to undersell us by 19s. per ton in bars, and unless strenn us efforts are made to defeat them our shipping trade will in future be greatly divided, and a large proportion, and, we fear, an increasing one, will be lost to the country for ever.

unless strenu and a large proportion, and, we see, and the greatly divided, and a large proportion, and, we see, lost to the country for ever.

From Eheffield we hear that the Iron trade there remains extremely quiet, and From Eheffield we hear that the Iron trade there remains offered to buyers, and unusually favourable terms are offered to buyers, From Sheffield we hear that the iron trade there remains extremely quiet, and although prices are easy, and unusually favourable terms are offered to buyers, they he situate to do univers, and the steel trade is so keenly competed for that fur their reductions are announced. The Yorkshire district has seldom been in a worse condition than at the present time, hopes of revival have not been realised, and it is said that no encouragement exists for the future. Pig iron cannot be worked off even at diminished prices, and some of the forges are so slack that it has been found necessary to further reduce production and discharge their workmen. The Botherham districts show no change, and at all the works duiness still prevails. In Lincolnshire pig-iron is unaltered, trade is reported very bid, and without signs of any real improvement this year. The Leeds district is also said to be very quiet, and the number of orders given out are few and unimportant. The total

number of furnaces in the county is 21, and 11 only are in blast. South Durham is also dull, and prices remain unchanged. The bar mills are but indifferently employed, but a good demand exists for plates. From Barrow-in-Furness no movement is reported, but the market is steady, and as makers have secured a few orders they take a more hopeful view of the future, but there is not muchanpearance of increased activity.

LEAD.—The tendency of this metal has been towards easier rates both in Euglish and Spanish, the latter without silver is reported 18/1.15s. at 19/.

181. 15s. at 191

both in English and Spanish, the latter without silver is reported 18l. 15s. at 19l.

Spelfer.—There has been no improvement in the demand, and prices are a shade lower for some kinds.

QUICKSILVER.—This metal has slightly fluctuated in value, business having been done during the week at 7l. 5s., and also at 7l. 2s, 6l. for Spanish. The advices by the mail leaving New York on the 16th instant state that the demand there is only moderate, and prices are unchanged—45 cents to 47 cents gold. The supplies from San Francisco are increasing, and they may exercise some influence upon future prices. It is stated that the production during last month was over 8200 flasks, being the largest monthly out-turn on record. The total exports show a large increase over those of 1876, and several hundred bottles are reported to have been sold by an operator as low a 40½ cents, but the market rallied after that owing to fresh orders being received for China, and the price advanced to 42 cents, and c'osing strong at that rate. The following is an extract from The San José Mercury: "For some time past we have heard rumours that valuable and extensive developments of metal have been made on the lower levels of the Guadaloupe Mine. We do not usually give oredence to reports of this character, but in this case from careful enquiry we understand these to be well founded, and they acquire some significance from the fact that three members of the great bonanza firm of San Francisco have recently made several visits to the Guadaloupe, and since then the product of that mine has been regulally shipped. We have it from reliable authority that the p oduct of the Guadaloup Mine is to be increased to at least 2000 flasks a month, or as much more as the market will take.

TIN-PLATES.—The market is still dull, and prices easy.

TIX.—Sellers have been enabled to realise about 10s. per ton over last week's prices, but the market has shown a little indecision at times, and quotations have been rather wide. The deliveries are snoken of as litely to

last week's prices, but the market has shown a little indecision at times, and quotations have been rather wide. The deliveries are spoken of as likely to be large this month, and this may help sellers to obtain higher rates, especially as the arrivals up to date have been moderate, and much below the deliveries. We may here mention that the estimated arrivals for the first three weeks of this month, given in our last week's report as 1-10th that of the deliveries, should have been stated as equal to about half the deliveries. Statistics, therefore, at the close of the month may be expected to show some improvement upon the last return, and should they continue to go on favourably the market will, no doubt, gain strength; but sellers must not expect too much. Slight variations will have no material weight, whereas a large rise would stop business altogether. A little movement, such as has been experienced during the past fortigith, keeps the market from sinking into a lifeless condition, and causes more interest to be taken in it than such as has been experienced during the past fortuight, keeps the market fro sinking into a lifeless condition, and causes more interest to be taken in it the would otherwise be the case. No one would have any confidence in buying a ve large quantity, or holding for a very large profit, until such a time as the futus supplies from Australia and Tasmania can be correctly formed. It is now an tablished fact that immense deposits are in both countries, and that it can be pudeed at a profit at present prices, but how far these profits will content sellers another question. The commerce of the world could not be carried on with making p offsts, and it is absurd to think because there are profits upon importions that it is a convincing reason for a greater fall in price.

The Iron Trade—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—Friday Evening. The price of G.M.B. warrants on the Glasgow Exchange this evening is 54s., a fall this week of 6d. per ton. We quote makers' No. I iron:—Gartshette, 62s. 6d.; Coltness, 66s. 6d.; Calder, 62s.; Langloan, 62s. 6d.; Summerlee, 60s.; Monkland, 55s. 6d. f.o.b. Glasgow; Glengarneck, 59s. 6d.; Eglington, 55s. 6d. f.o.b. Adrossan; Shotts, 69s. f.o.b. Leith; Kenniel, 56s. f.o.b. Boness. We have but little change to notice in the iron trade this week. The hot weather is beginning to curtail the make, which will diminish the earnings of the forge and millmen. Orders are not more abundant than they were, and trade on our Exchange as a consequence flags in all departments. The unfavourable revelations recently made at the statutory meetings of numerous iron companies have confirmed the general impression that iron making is now carried on in most districts without profit, and frequently at a loss. We mentioned last week that no change would be made in Staffordshire bars on the 12th prox. at the Birmingham Quarter Day, which will be held in the Iron Exchange of that town. It is expected this meeting will be largely attended. There is nothing special to note on any of the Provincial Exchanges. Birmingham was quiet and cheerful, Middlesborough weak and undecided. Barrow maintains prices best of all; Glasgow leaves no important changes to register. The tin plate trade still suffers from great depression in the absence of increased demand. Australian tin has been sold this week as low as 67.5s. Spelter oscilates, and is weaker. No doubt lower prices will be registered in this metal very soon. When Australian tin registered 74.10s., we then ventured an opinion that before the end of August it would be sold at 84. We think so still.

The settlement of the fortnightly account has occupied the chief attention of the dealers in the MINING SHARE MARKET this week, and business has been rather dull and limited, with prices, for the most part, merely nominal.

The mines dealt in have included Roman Gravels, Van, East Van, North Laxey. Rookhope, Derwent, Parys Mountain, Leudhills, Glenroy, Great Laxey, West Tankerville, Tankerville, and a few Mountain, Leadhills,

TIN MINES remain without change—the tin standard is down 10s TIN MINES remain without change—the tin standard is down 10s. per ton. Dolcoath, 28 to 30; there is some talk of a dividend of 5s. here on Monday. Tincroft, 14 to 15; Carn Brea, 30 to 32; Cook's Kitchen, 1 to 1½. Wheal Jane, 1½ to 1½; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 133l. on four months' working. The tin ore sold (50 tons) realised 2208l. The costs are charged up to March only. The statement of assets and liabilities shows of the latter (of which 6200) is due to hankers 18650l. the assets are—cross accounts showed a profit of 133%, on four months working. The tin ore sold (50 tons) realised 2208%. The costs are charged up to March only. The statement of as-ets and liabilities shows of the latter (of which 6266% is due to bankers) 8650%; the assets are—orea in stock, 7267%, ores sold and not pail for, 615%; leaving a balance against the company of 645%. South Condurrow, 7½ to 7½; West Godolphin, 2 to 3; Wheal Kitty (8t. Agnes), 1½ to 2; Wheal Uny, 20s. to 25s. Wheal Grenvill*, 39s. to 35s.; the north shaft is 3 fins. below the 140, and the ground easy. The 140 west is worth 9% per fathom. At western shaft the 160 east is worth 7% per fin; west, 8% per fathom. Wheal Agar, 3 to 3½; the lobe still continues rich at the shaft. At Treleigh Wood Mine meeting a call of 5s. per share was made.

made. Copper Mines, Devon Great Consols are quot d at 4½ to 4½ In Copper Mines, Devon Great Consols are quot d at 4½ to 4½; the directors have this week declared a dividend of 54, per share (2550/2). Prior to 1872 the mine had paid dividends exceeding 1,000,000/2, st-rling. Wheal Crebor, 1½ to 2; the lode in the 120 east is worth 20% per fathom. The stope in the back 10%. The 48 east for the part carded is worth 10% per fathom. West Tolgus, 80 to 62; at the meeting, on Monday, a dividend of 1½ per share (512%) was declared, and a balance carried forward of 332%. The copper ores sold and credited were 592 tons, equal to 3653%; profit on two months, 543%. The ore sold for the next two months, but not credited in the ore accounts, realised 4047%. The report of the mine was considered very satisfactory, and every well-wisher of mining must echo the sentiments of the Chairman—that were all mining accounts kept like those of West Tolgus there would be greater confidence felt in Cornish mines. Hingston Down, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Marke Valley, I to 1½; Penstruthel, 4s. to 6s.; West Seton, 28 to 30. At Gunnislake (Clitters) meeting the accounts showed a profit on the four months' working of 181%, 2s. 6d., a credit balance of 1040%, 16s. Id. The copper ores sold for 3312%, 8s. 84. Parys Mountain has been quiet during the month at 9s. to 11s., but on Friday afternoon became more in request, and left off 10s. to 12s. No change at the mine. afternoon became more in request, and left off 10s. to 12s. change at the mine

change at the mine.

Among LEAD MINE shares Van are quoted 34 to 36; the directors have this week declared a dividend of 16s, per share, or 12,000*l*, for the quarter. Roman Gravels, 10 to 10½; the 106 north is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 106 suth is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 80 south has improved to 2 tons. Ladywell, 12s, 64 to 17s, 64.; 80 south has improved to 2 tons. Ladywell, 12s, 64, to 17s, 6d.; the sampling here is 20 tons of lead. Tankerville, 73, 4 to 73. West Tankerville, 20s, to 22s, 64.; the lead ore (35 tons) realised 439l. 5s. Great Laxey, 20 to 21; the cross-cut at the 70 south is in 3 fms. In the 60 the lode is still worth 2 tons of lead per fathom. Derwent, 23 to 3½; this mine looks well. The sides of the 93 at Jeffries' shaft are worth 3 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The No. 1 stope is worth 3 tons per cubic fathom, or 4 tons for the width of the lode. No. 2 stope is worth 1½ ton per cubic fathom, and 2½ tons for the whole width. Other points continue productive. The return for the month is 29 tons of pig-lead, which we understand nearly pays cost, but in a short time the quantity will be increased, particularly when the Sun vein is opened upon in about be increased, particularly when the Sun vein is opened upon in about two months

two months.

Glenroy, 20s. to 25s.; the lode is still large in the shaft. Some of the stopes have improved. East Van, 5 to 5½; the agent hopes to be down to the 40 by about the end of the month. The 25 has still spots of lead. Glyn, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Leadhills, 6 to 6½; Pateley Bridge, 2 to 2½; Pennerley, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Rookhope (Lead), 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Van Consels, 10s. to 15s.; West Chiverton, 14 to 16; West Craven Moor, 11 to 13. Combmartin, 7s. 6d. to 10s.; the lode

at the 37 is worth ½ ton of silver-lead and 5 cwts. of blende prim. At Old Treburgett we understand that Masey's shaft, in the very the art of the ore ground, is down 50 fms., and worth 122, per feet the heart of the ore ground, is down 50 fms., and worth 122, per feet the dishonoured bill of the Bury Port Smelting Company, and if the debentures are not all taken up at the meeting, and the company, and if the should be wound-up, a project, we hear, will be mooted to form a new company, and give the present holders fully paid-up shares in it for the interest they now hold, and raise capital by the shares in other shares on favourable terms. Grogwinion, 3½ to 4½; Red Red. 2 to 2½; South Cwmystwith, 3½ to 4; St. Harmon, 3 to 3½; Wye Valley, 3½ to 4; West Gogiann ½ to ½; ditto Pref., 1 to 1½.

2 to 2_5 ; South Cwinystwith, o_3 to a_5 ; St. Harmon, 3 to 3_5 ; $\overline{W_{10}}$; Valley, 3_2^1 to 4; West Gogiann $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; Willey, 3_2^1 to 4; West Gogiann $\frac{3}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; In FOREIGN MINES Condes of Chili are quoted 2_2^1 to 3_2^1 ; Argentine, 4 to 5; Eberhardt and Aurora, 6_2^3 to 7_3^2 ; Exchequer, 5_3 to, 6_3 ; Flagstaff, 2_3^1 to 2_3^2 ; Frontino, 2_3^2 to 2_3^2 ; Javali, 8_3 to 10_3 ; New Zealand Kapanga, 2 to 2_3^1 ; Last Chance, 10_3 , to 15_3 ; New Zealand Kapanga, 2 to 2_3^1 ; Last Chance, 10_3 , to 15_3 ; New Zealand, 1_3^2 to 2_3^1 ; Richmond, 6_3^1 to 6_3^1 ; St. John del Rey, 20_3^1 to 300; Hultafall, 5_3^2 to 6_3^2 .

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been without much animation, the course of general business having been interfered with by the adjustment of the fortnightly "account," which was completed yesterday (Friday). Probably the most encouraging feature in the mining market is the return of the Devon Great Consols to the list of dividend-paying mines; at the directors' meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 5x per share was declared, payable on and after July 7. The notice will be sent to members in the course of next week.

Port Phillip and Colonial, § to §; the telegram from Melbourge states that the profit for the month ending June 20 was 2057l., and that 1600l, had been remitted.

St. John del Rev. 260 to 280; the latest telegram.

that 1600% had been remitted.

St. John del Rey, 260 to 280; the latest telegram, datel Rio, June 24, gives the yield at 7.8 oits, per ton, and the profit for May at 7200%, the cost being 1000% above the average. At the meeting, on Wednesday, it was stated that the first result of the commission of enquiry sent out to Morro Velho is the removal of the superintendent, who in times pa-thas done good service for the company.

Mr. Pearson Morrison has been anyuointed superint or the company. intendent, who in times pa-t has done good service for the company. Mr. Pearson Morrison has been appointed superint-ndent provisionally in his stead. A shareholder suggested that it was imperatively necessary for the company to be placed in such a position that it interests were not likely to be again imperilled by the malpractices of their manager in Morro Velho. The Chairman said the present manager was under a penalty of 1000% for any maladministration of his office. The payment of a dividend of 17½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company was formally sanctioned, in accordance with the aunouncement already made. Don Pedio, § to §; the last telegram, dated Rio, June 23, states the produce cleaned up for the with the announcement already made. Don Pedro $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$; the last telegram, dated Rio, June 23, states the produce cleaned up for the first division of June to be 3050 oits. Santa Barbara, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$; the restaurance is the same state of the same state. first division of June to be 5050 ones. Same baroara, 14 to 24; thereport states that, judging from the samples taken at the stamping mills, the mineral was a little better in quality. Frontino and Balivia, 23 to 3; it is stated that heavy purchases on account of paties connected with South America, first announced a fortnight size,

Richmond, 6 to 6½; the manager's report states that the westely discovery (the first body met with) had been opened out to the extent of 50 ft. in one direction by 15 ft. in another, the cross-shift of 50 ft. being in low-grade ore for the first 39 ft., and in very far average quality for the remaining 20 ft. The westerly main drift started from the main shaft at the 500 ft. level had been run 210 ft, and at that distance ore was again struck, which appears to be part of the same ore body discovered in the rise at 150 ft. east of the point in question. The winze sunk below the 500 ft. level drift was down 60 ft., the bottom being in limestone with occasional stones of galena. The 600 and 400 westerly drifts were in a solliciarly down 60 ft., the bottom being in limestone with occasional stones of galena. The 600 and 400 westerly drifts were in a sufficiently forward state to allow the former by a rise and the lattr by a winze of making connection with the westerly ore body now proved to the height of 130 ft. The effect of these works is to establish the fact of the existence of a large irregular body of ore in the westerly ground; when the ventilation is effected the probable extent at the spot reached will be more easily ascertained.

ground; when the ventilation is effected the probable extent at the spot reached will be more easily ascertained.

The explorations in this direction are reported to be very favourable, but the amount of ore actually developed cannot as yet be very large. It is stated that the trial is not only definitively fixed for Ju'y 23, but that, by arrangement between both partie, the case is to be tried on the merits—that is, that all the questions in dispute will be settled by the judgment given, so that the decision will be a final one, save that each party will have the right of appeal to the Supreme Courts at Washington. This fact will doubtless be a great relief to the Richmond shareholders, who will thus be spared the anxiety and costs of protracted proceedings in American local courts. It appears that the stock accounts to the end of the financial year have arrived, and are now in the hands of the accountants. The various stocks being nearly all worked up at the time the accounts in question were taken, there remained little to value except the bullion in its various stages—namely, in gold and silver bars, lead refined and in its crude state. By the time the balance-sheets reach the shareholders it is probable that much of the bullion estimated will be realised and stand as a cash asset; it will, at all events, have been nearly all forwarded to the bullion of the bullion estimated will be realised and stand as a cash asset it will, at all events, have been nearly all forwarded to the bullion

it will, at all events, have been nearly all forwarded to the bullion agent, so that the financial position can be determined to a niety. The report of the directors of the Eclipse Company is not encouraging. It has cost the company 58461. 6s. 81, to obtain 32671. 7s. 3d. worth of gold. There are items—bills discounted 525251, and sundry creditors 12971. 1s. 91, on the receipts side of the account; and sundry debtors, 2951. 4s. 4d., and bank balance 18451. 12s. 1d. on the other side. One of the directors has been to the mines, and upon becoming personally responsible for certain amounts Capt. Eudey transferred to the company the patent taken in his own name for the mill site, a large portion of the trauway, homestead, and other buildings; Capt. Eudey's resignation has since been accepted. Mr. Hulbert states that 7001, worth of gold per month has been obtained from 20 stamps; 10001, worth could be got with 30 stamps, and he thinks that by reductions and strict supervision the whole expenses should not exceed 6001, per month. supervision the whole expenses should not exceed 600%, per month, which would leave 4800% per annum profit. He considers the directors' personal responsibility is amply covered by the value of the property. He does not think the debts (beyond Capt. End-y's of rectors' personal responsibility is amply covered by the value of the property. He does not think the debts (beyond Capt. Eud-y's of 1100L, subject to set off) will exceed 1000L in addition to the amount of the letter of credit drawn for. "Very unsatisfactory telegrams have for the last few days been received from California, showing the necessity of an immediate change in the management; on the other hand, however, from facts that will be explained at the meeting, the directors are more than ever impressed with the intinsic value of the property." The directors express the hope that every shareholder will, if possible, attend the meeting, and as it appears to be really a question of continuing or abandoning the concern, it is desirable that their hope should be realised.

Exchequer realised \(\frac{1}{4}\times\) \(\frac{3}{8}\times\) advices have been received from the underground agent, who states that in the 400 ft. level a large body

underground agent, who states that in the 400 ft. level a large body of ore from 18 in. to 4 ft. wide had been struck; the local newpaper says that 2 ft. of it is native silver; a box of the ore had been sent to Prof. Price's assay office at San Francisco, and yielded 8175 per ton. The special resolutions for the increase of capital wereun-nimously confirmed at the meeting on Wednes'ay. I.X.L., ½ to ½; sinking to the 400 ft. level was being continued and also the cross-drift in the 200; and when the footwall of the lode has been reached the manager would advise the directors what course to adopt the second of the contract of th

The Market for Hydraulic or Gold Washing shares on the Stock The Market for Hydraulic or Gold Washing shares on the Stock Exchange remains quiet, with very little business doing. The latest news from California speaks of partial storms giving a good supply of water at some places, but, upon the whole, the season has been far short of the average. Blue Tent, 3 to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) a to-legram received during the week announces another clean-up, with a return of \$8000. The manager reports that water is lasting well, and that the property is rapidly assuming a g-o1 position.

Hultafall (Sweden), 5 to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\); the advices are said to be satisfactory.

factory.

Lead Mine shares have not shown any material variation, and

Lead Mine shares have not shown any material variation, and there are few transactions to record. there are few transactions to record. Van. 34 to 36; the bottom of the mine is steadily improving, and is looking well; the fourrich ore the lode barytes, same va! Subjoi Asshetoi Great Con Van, 5 to sols, ½ to Van Conwest West Patel Creek, ½ Creek, ½ Creek, ½ Chontales 8½; Dor 36; I. X. Holtafall COLL althoug prove n

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1877. n the very er fathom. O meet the and if the company to form a shares in

2; Argen-luer, 53. to 8s. to 10s.; 15s.; New ey, 280 to

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unin the 60 looks very promising, and the folders letting out a good and of water. It is expected that good discoveries will shortly be deal of water. It is expected that good discoveries will shortly be deal of water. Pateley Bridge, 2 to 2½; the Rake vein in the 30 east is improverable as the end is driven under the rich course of ore gone down in ing as the end is driven under the rich course of ore gone down in ing as the end is driven under the rich course of ore gone down in ing as the end is driven under the rich course of ore gone down in the level above; more promising for the same lode is also improving, and looking very promising for the same lode is also improving. In the 20 west lead; now producing 1 to n lead ore per fathom. In the 20 west lead; now producing 1 to the level above, where the vein was it is similar in character to the level above, where the vein was it is similar in character to the level above, where the vein was 18 ft wide, and core throughout. Other parts of the mine are unleading the body of the part of the similar in character to the level above, where the vein was 15 ft wide, and composed of limespar, the lode in the end is fully 5 ft, wide, and composed of limespar, the lode in the end is fully 5 ft, wide, and composed of limespar, butyes, and good patches of lead ore. The other points are of the same value as reported last week.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—
Subjoined are the closing the part of the surface workings; for the green of the surface workings; for the green of the surface workings; for the gree

John del Rey. 270 to 29): San Pedro, 34 to 34; Sierra Buttes, 14 to 14; South Auren, 34 to 34; United Mexican, 134 to 2; Uregon Preference, 4 to 44.

Collieries.—Nothing could well be more dull than the aspect of the stock and shars markets during the past week. On the market for colliery shares there has been literally nothing doing, although there are several companies the shares in which would prove more than ordinary good investments. In the coal and iron districts there are, however, some few signs of coming activity. There is a good demand for steam coal, and larger quantities are being raised in those districts where better prices are un attainable. Taken as a whole, collieries are doing better than they were, and In some cases can show a greatly improved state of finances. Alltam shares close at 4½ to 5; the main coal is reported as looking well in all the drivages. Mold Argoed, 3 to 3½. Lay Hall, 9 to 10; this colliery will soon be in a position to raise 250 to 300 tons per day. West Mostyn pref. shares are unstaint in. The seam of coal cut some time back has been thoroughly proved; itisfif. thick, and the coal of fine quality. Steps will soon be taken to raise the necessary funds for sinking the second pit. Chapel House shares close at 2½ to 3. The accounts of this company for May month show a greatly increased average rate of profit, and this it seems from the manager's report will be kept up. Better prices have lately been realised for the coal, and there seems every probability that these will be maintained. The new pit is now down 2:5 yards, and sinking rapidly. We understand large numbers of debentures have lately been applied for, and that sufficient have been issued for the purposes of the company. Cakemores close at 20:25. The brickmaking is attended with satisfactory results, but little profit can be realised on the coal while the driving out is being continued. The colliery, however, is being worked for the permanent success of the undertaking. Cardiff and swances shares leave off at 1½ to 1

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Mr. William Brooks liquidate of the West Dronfield Collieries Company.

Crelitors of the Workington Collieries Company are requested to seal in the particulars of their claims by July 17.

The Australian Agricultural Company's report for the year 1876 shors that the company's coal trade was almost exclusively confined to the neighbouring colonies, among which Victoria was by far the largest customer, the shipments of that colony amounting to more than 72 per cent. of the total quantity raised at the company's cal is at all times preferred on equal terms, and that the demand is still beyond his means of supply. He adverts in terms of weil-founded rigget to the small shipments to foreign ports during the year, and with a view to a wifer distribution of the company's trade the directors have sanctioned the eligiment of 500 tons at the company's risk. The accounts show an available ba lance of \$0,234., from which a distribution of 21, per share, absorbing 40,000%, was juid in February, and it is now proposed to pay a further dividend of the same amount. To the "wear and tear" 5000% has been placed, and the total added to this account since 1855 has been 56,8274.

Mr. Angus, of Sheffield, has been obliged to succumb to difficulties teach the same gentleman has been appointed receiver in the winding up of the Industrial Coal and Iron Company.

which contains—Original Correspondence; the Mining Industries of Devonshive (R. Meade); Mining in the East—No. XV; Mines and Mining on sluce (R. Meade); Mining in the East—No. XV; Mines and Mining on Lake Superior; Exchequer Gold and Silver Mining Company; Utilising Blust-Furnace Gases; Preventable Accidents in Collieries (C. Colwell); Lead and Blende Ores; Gold in Merionethshire—Clogau Mine; Gold in Merionethshire—Prince of Wales Gold Mine; Mining in Wales—Llangan Lead Mines; Cardiganshire Mines, a.D. 1877—No. XVII. (A. Francis); the Mining District of Liumwet (R. Knapp); Mining in Carnarvonshire—Llanengan District: Mining in St. Agnes; St. Agnes District; Cwm Dwyfor Mine; Whed Gravulle—Improved Stamps (S. Searle). Roman Gravels—Report of the Directors, and Accounts; Capt. Tregay, and Pedn-an-drea Mine; South Parkod Mines; Parys Mountain Mine; an Evil Neutralised; Mining Debts; the Depression; West Basset; West Basset Mine—Mining Accounts—the Roots Mine Ventilator (illustrated)—Jigging Machinery—Potent Matters—Mertings of New Quebrada, St. John del Rey, Plynlimmon, Gunnislake (Clitters), Wheal Jane, and West Tolgus Companies, &c.

Derwent.—The report received this week is exceedingly favourable. The part of the lode driven on in the 95, east of Jefferies' shaft, is worth 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, while the remaining portion left standing seems very orey. About 9 fathoms behind the end the sides are being taken down, worth 3 tons per cubic fathom. The stope at the same point is also worth 3 tons per cubic fathom, or 4 tons for width of lode. No. 2 stope is worth 1½ ton per cubic fathom, or 2½ tons for the whole width. No. 3 stope, 12 cwts.; No. 4 stope, 12 cwts.; the flats over the same level 18 cwts. per fm. No. 1 stope, in the 93 weet, is worth 15 cwts.; No. 2, 20 cwts.; No. 3, 15 cwts.; and some sides, 20 cwts. Other points are productive, 15 twis.; and some sides, 20 cwts. Other points are productive, and in about two months levels will be commenced in the rich ground discovered in the Sun vein. The mine is already nearly paying cost, and in a very short time a considerable increase of returns may be looked for.

WEST WHEAL SETON.—This mine is steadily advancing towards entering the Dividend List. In all probability a return will be made to the shareholders at the next general meeting. Notwithstanding the good financial basis on which the company stand, and the profitable results under which the mine is working, the shares are frightfully low, 30t, being the present price. Why such a price as this should exist under the above good features I cannot understand. In most instances the different points in the mine are looking very favourable. The 165 east is turning out saving work for copper. In the 165 west there is a very kindly lode. The 150 west is looking much better, and is now worth for tin and copper 25t, per fm. In the 140 west a promising lode exists, being at present 3 ft, wide. West Wheal Seton.—This mine is steadily advancing towards

The 140 east has not altered since the meeting; it is good for copper and worth between 144 and 154 per fathom. The tin parts of the sett remain the same as usual. The points in the eastern levels in Harvey's shaft are very good; 268 tons is the amount of the month's sampling of copper.

TANKERVILLE.—The 180 west continues worth 4 tons of lead ore per fm.; the 180 east 5 tons per fathom, the total length of cre ground being now 35 fms., and still good in the ends. The two winzes below the 180, east and west, are respectively worth 4 tons per fathom. The lode will very soon be seen in the 190. They have just cut a strong orey lode in the 92.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—We are pleased to find that the directors have this week been enabled to declare a dividend of 5s. per share, amounting to 2550L, payable on July 7. The previous dividend was paid in May, 1872. It is to be hoped that by a vigorous prosecution of the tutwork operations, sinking shafts, extending the levels, and driving several important cross-cuts, and a better price for copper, these extensive mines will again do well.

The course consecuts.—The lede driving cost at the 25 is revisible.

Tolgus Consols.—The lode driving east at the 25 is rapidly

The new company to work the Holway Mines near Holywell is making progress in formation. Large returns of lead, it is said, can be made almost immediately, and it is considered likely that the shares will command a high premium.

KINGSTON CONSOLS.—The prospects of this mine continue to improve. The No. 4 winze is now down about 5 fms. from the 18, and it is said that the ore in it is improving as it goes down, which says well for the 30 at this point, especially as the ore gets better towards the western end, where the lode runs into the next hill, and where improved backs will be secured.

NORTH BUSY UNITED.—The lode in the 35 isstill improving, and reported to be worth 40L per fathom in the presentend; the ground is easy to explore. At the meeting next week a good dividend is promised after providing for and charging all costs up close.

promised after providing for and charging all costs up close.

New Zealand.—The following is an extract from the "Official Handbook of New Zealand," published by the Government, and edited by Sir Julius Vogel, C.M.G.—Province of Marlibrough. The country north of Wairau River is thickly intersected by goldbearing quartz reefs. Some of these, at Port Jackson, in Queen Charlotte Sound, are being worked, and are proving to be rich, and others will shortly be in operation in the Pelorus Sound, at a short distance from Pictou. The general aspect of the country north of the Wairau, the frequent presence of quartz reefs, and, in the lower parts of the valleys, of alluvial deposits, have always pointed out those districts to experienced miners as being rich in the precious metal, and there can be no doubt that, as the population of the province increases, important discoveries will be made." [We give this extract, with reference to the projected Ravenschiff Mining Company (the prospectus of which has already appeared in our columns), who propose to work the gold reefs which have been discovered and partially opened up on Cape Jackson, as above referred to.— Ed. M. J.]

Exchequer.—At the special meeting, on Wednesday (General

EXCHEQUER.—At the special meeting, on Wednesday (General Campbell in the chair), the resolutions for the increase of the capital were unanimously confirmed. The directors have issued a circular explaining the terms of subscription, and the plan has been generally so well received that no doubt is entertained that the necessary capital will be subscribed forthwith, enabling the directors to meet existing claims and vigorously develope the mine in depth.

THE COMPANIES ACTS—OVEREND, GURNEY & Co.—Before the Select Committee of the House of Commons Mr. Harding (Harding, Whinney, and Co.) stated that in the great case of Overend and Gurney the company failed in 1866, owing directly and indirectly upwards of 18 millions, but a large proportion of the liabilities ran off. He was the liquidator jointly with Mr. Turquand. By the end of 1870 all the creditors had been paid in full. The liquidators borrowed on three occasions sums amounting to 502,000%, the security being a letter from them that they would repay the amount out of the assets when realised, and that enabled them to pay the creditors without any great pressure on the shareholders. They curry being a letter from them that they would repay the amount out of the assets when realised, and that enabled them to pay the creditors without any great pressure on the shareholders. They paid altogether in dividends 4,913 000/. The committee of shareholders and the creditors' representative had agreed to allow the liquidators one-half per cent. on the amount realised, but the creditors' representative having been got rid of the shareholders' committee at the end of five years represented to the Vice-Chancellor that 20,000/. to each of the liquidators, or 40 000/. in all, was a sufficient remuneration to that time, and the Vice Chancellor fixed that as the amount to be paid. Afterwards a meeting of the principal shareholders was held, and they agreed to allow a commission on the other assets which had not been distributed, and that commission to the 31st December last gave to each liquidator 6766/. That was for their personal service, and did not include clerks. There was a large establishment of clerks when the suspension took place costing from 16,000/. to 18 000/. a-year, and they could not immediately terminate the engagements of those clerks; they were kept on for a period, but the total payment for clerks for the whole period was 12,619/., the charge being according to the Chancery scale, which gave the liquidators a small percentage of profit. The total cost of the liquidation in Overend and Gurney's case up to December last, including solicitor's charges, was 135,810/.

QUICKSILVER.—The production during the month of May was over 8200 flasks, the largest monthly out turn on record. In May 2265 flasks went to New York by rail, and 308 flasks by sea. Our total exports thus far in 1877 show a large increase over those of 1876. Since our last reference several hundred flasks were sold by an operator at 40½0, he suffering a loss on the venture. Since then there has been quite a spurt in the market, fresh orders appearing for slipment to China, and the result has been several large purchases at 41 to 41½ to 42c., the market closing strong at the latter rate. It is more than probable that the outgoing steamer for China on the 9th inst., the Gaelic, will carry a large shipment.—San Francisco Commercial Herald, June 5.

LEAD ORES.

Da	te. Mines.	Tons, P	rice	per	ton		Purchasers.
Jun	e 21-Great Laxey	100	E31	2	0		Nevill, Druce, and Co.
	26-De Broke	20	. 12	8	0		ditto
	28-Van	FO	. 13	5	0		Weston, Son, and Co.
1	- ditto	275	13	0	0		Mining Co. of Ireland.
	- ditto	50	13	5	0		St. Helen's Smelt. Co. ditto
	- ditto	25	. 13	0	0		ditto
. 1	- ditto	100	. 13	7	6	*****	Walker, Parker, and Co
	-West Tankerville	35	13	11	0		Nevill, Druce, and Co.
		BLE					
Da Da	te. Mines					m .	Purchasers.
Jun	e 26-Pandora	40	£ 2	9	6		Dillwyn and Co.
1 0	28-Van	75	. 3	3	0		Vivian and Sons.
.	e 26—Pandora 28—Van — ditto	75	3	3	0		Dillwyn and Co.
,		COPPE	R) R	E	8.	
De	ite. Mine.						Purchasors
Jun	e 27-Great Dyliffe	24	£	0	6	44 .	Nevill, Druce, and Co.
	o si - dicae 2 jinio				0		revin, Dince, and Co.

CAUTION.—It having come to the knowledge of the PHOSPHOR BRONZE COMPANY (LIMITED), of No. 139, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C., that much confusion exists amongst Marine and Mechanical Engineers, Iron Manufacturers, Ship-Builders, and others, as to the right Bronze to use for their work, some manufacturers representing their alloys as possessing all the advantages and well-known qualities of Phosphor Bronze, THIS IS TO INTIMATE, to all whom it may concern, that GENUINE PHOSPHOR BRONZE, as used in H. M. Dockyavds and Factories, and by all the principal Ruilway Companies and Steam-ship Owners, CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED from the PHOSPHOR BRONZE COMPANY in LONDON, who are the SOLE MAKERS, or from their duly authorised agents in all parts of the United Kingdom.

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20 Pennant.
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Mellanear, Richmond, Penstruthal, Condes of Chili, Cesena Sulphur, St. John del
Rey, Santa Barbara, Marke Valley, Cambrian, North Cornwall, Argentine, Blue
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Notices to Correspondents.

- * Muon inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number dur'r g the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be field on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.
- DECAUVILLE RAILWAY.—With reference to the letter in last week's issue "W. F. 8." can obtain full particulars on application to us.—Wm. Bird and Co., Laurence Pountney Hill, June 27.
- WEST GREAT WORK.—Can any reader inform me when the winding-up of this mine is likely to be completed; and how much per share is likely to be re-turned?—SHAREHOLDER.
- THE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET.—We have received occasional complaints, and of late a good many, that the Journal is delivered by country booksellers without the Supplement. Subscribers would oblige us by demanding that the paper should be handed to them complete, as every Journal is accompanied by the Supplement when it leaves our office, and the fault of omission must rest with the country bookseller or their London agent.
- the sountry bookseller or their London agent.

 IMPORTANT NOTICE—REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON THE "MINING JOURNAL."—In consequence of the new POSTAL CONVENTION, which came into operation on July 1, the postage of the Mining Journal to many countries will be reduced to one fourth. Henceforth the subscription will be 11. 10s. 4d. per annum (39 frs.), postage included, for the following countries. The amount will, if desired, be collected at the subscription continues until countermanded:—Austria, France, Belgium, Denmark (including Iceland and the Farce Islands). Expyt, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Heligoland, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (including Madeira and the Azores), Roumania, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, Maltar Turkey, Morocco, Tunis, and the Canary Islands. Spain II. 19s. (50 frs.)

 **Received.-R Bliss (San Francisco). The particulars will be published when re-
- Turkey, Moreco, Tubis, and the Canary Islands. Spain R. 198. (50 frs.)

 Received,—R Bliss (San Francisco). The particulars will be published when received—"Mercator" (New York): We shall be glad to hear as opportunity offers—"8. H." (New York)—We believe in next week's Journal—"Share holder" (Van Consols should write to the office—"J. M." (Neath)—"Miner" (Leeds): The remarks are not adapted for publication; they are personally offensive. You should write in a different spirit if you desire to have your letters inserted—"E. N." (Glasgow)—"Correspondent" (Bath): Yes—"Subscriber" (Doigeley)—"B. C." (Paris); Shall be forwarded—"T. R." (Newcastle)—"A. J." (St. James s)—"T. W." (Truro).

 American Subscribers.—In repuly to several enquiries, it may be stated that
- AMERICAN SUBSCRIBERS.—In reply to several enquiries, it may be stated that subscribers in the United States can be supplied with the Moning Journal post free, at the price of \$850c. gold per annum, payable in advance, by remiting to Mr. D. Van Nostrand, publisher, and importer of scientific books, &c., Murray-street, New York; or, direct to our Office, 26 Fleet street, E.C.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Bailwag and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 30, 1877.

THE PRICE OF COAL, AND COLLIERS' WAGES.

The important question as to the present price of coal in its relation to the wages paid to the colliers, is now receiving more than ordinary attention, in consequence of the action taken by the workmen, and supported by their leaders. The latter, whilst admitting that the business doing in coal is the reverse of active, and that the production—although there are some thousands of men on strike—is far above the consumption, yet counsel the men to stand out in opposition to a reduction of wages. This, in all probability, is the result of the relationship that exists between the miners and those they maintain, for it cannot be based on a knowledge of the price which coal is now realising, in our home and faviring markets, and they maintain, for it cannot be based on a knowledge of the price which coal is now realising in our home and foreign markets, and the competition that prevails in them. The simple fact that with so many colliers walking about idle, coupled with the knowledge that in most of our mining districts the men are working short time, should be suffice at to show the greatest dullard that the time is not opportune for waging a war against their employers on the wages question, seeing that with so many collieries now standing prices have given way, and have still a lowering tentency.

Miners as well as others well know that it is not to the alvantage of an owner to keep his colliery idle, seeing that there is certain work that must be done both day and night, involving a good deal of expense, so that whilst the men merely lose a portion of their

work that must be done both day and night, involving a good deal of expense, as that whilst the men merely lose a portion of their wages—receiving a we-kly sum from their Union—the masters lose not only whatever profit they might have obtained from the sale of a certain quantity of coal, but have also to pay a staff of officials and workmen the same as if the concern was in full operation. But there are various other ways by which the position of colliery proprietors could be tested most accurately without the men resprcting to a strike. Amongst the most reliable of these may be instanced the price of coal at the close of 1871, before the advances to the men commenced, and the rate at which coal is selling just now. If this is done it will be found that wages are now higher, although coal is less in value than it was at that period, whilst the expansationing the working of collieries is much greater owing to the carrying out of the provisions of the Mines Regulation Act, which came into operation in 1873. That this is actually the case, we have only to ascerrith n in 1873. That this is actually the case, we have only to ascertain the selling price of coal in London and other places, and tet it with the wages paid. That the men are in receipt at present of higher wages than before the advance of 1871 is fully begins out by nigher wages than before the advance of 1871 is 10.19 borne out by a diagram prepared by Mr. Rowley, the secretary of the West Yorkshire Coalonasters' Association, showing the reduction and advances made in miners' wages from November, 1871, up to the present time. The following will show the total advances up to 1873, and the rate at which men are now paid above, or otherwise, the prices of 1871:—

Advance made per cent.

Largeshire.

Lancashire			 			65:00	 		 7 32
West Yorkshire			 ***	***	***	79.08	 ***	***	 11:43
South Yorkshire			 	404		57:05	 		 5.0
East Scotl. nd			 			85.25	 		 alloff
North Wates			 			47:07	 		 1.25
Somerset			 			60.10	 	***	 1 .0
Durham			 			58 07	 		 all off
Cumberland			 ***			54:00	 		 6.0
Northumberland		***	 			50:00	 		 1:16 less
Forest of Dean			 			40.00	 		 all off
North Staffordsh	ire		 			44.00	 		 2.5 less
South Staffordsh	ire		 			50.19	 		19 0
m the above it		1 1	 	1.06			 	41	

South Staffordshire ... 10-19 ... 19-0

West York 5s. 6d., to 7s. 3d. 5s. 6d., coal gives low. 5s. 6d., coal for self, half-price. 5s. 6d. 1s. 4d. to 4s., coal and powder fr South Yorkshire. S North Wales ... S Lancashire ... 8
Romersetshire ... 7
Romersetshire ... 7
Romersetshire ... 5½
Northumberland ... 5½
Northumber

Lancashire ... 8
Somersetshire ... 7
Somersetshire ... 7
Durham ... 5½
Cumberland ... 5½
Northumberland ... 5½
Forest of Dean ... 8
N. Staffordshire ... 8
N. St that it should be submit ed to, especially where it may be the me

The tables we have given show plainly the position of the miners from the statement of Mr. Rowley, but perhaps they will be more complete if we supplement them with some of our own, showing

the first advances made in 1871, the price of coal at that time and now in the London market, which is the most reliable that we know of, and can be readily tested. They are as follows:—

	Adva			LLIC	s of Co	3B1.			nt pri
	per ce	nt.			1871.		01	COS	1-18;
Scotland, Nov. 1871	. 11.0	***	***		26s.	***	***		258.
West Yorkshire, Oct. 1871	. 7.5		249	***	26s.	***	***	***	25s.
North Wales, Jan. 1872	. 10.25		***	***	¥8s.		***		25s.
Lancashire, Oct. 1 71	. 10.0		***	***	26s.	***	***	***	258.
Somersetshire, Jan. 1872	. 10.0	***		***	298.	***	0+0		258.
Durham, Feb. 1872	. 20.0	***	***	***	29s.	***	***		25s.
South Yorkshire, Dec. 1871	. 10.0			***	29s.	***	****		25s.
Cumberland, Dec. 871	. 5.0		***	***	29s.	***	***		258.
Northumberland, Feb. '872	. 10 0		***	***	29s.	***	***	***	25s.
Forest of Dean, Oct. 1871	. 50	***		***	268.	***	203		253.
North Staffordshire, Sept. 1871	. 100	***	***		258.	***	***		25s.
South Staffordshire, Oct. 1871 .	. 11.0			***	26s.	***	***		258.
				4.4			4 4		

This last table will show who have been the greatest losers by the reduction which has taken place in the price of coal; whilst with the two others our readers will realise the past and present state of the coal trade, and where sympathy is really due.

THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

Although we have lost to a great extent the American demand for our railway iron, it can scarcely be said that the production of rails effected last year by the Americans themselves showed the progress which might have been anticipated under all the circumstances. During the ten years ending with 1876 inclusive steel and iron rails were made in the United States as follows:—

Year.					Tons.	Year.				lons.
1867	***	***		***	462,180	1872	 ***	***		1,000,900
1868				***	508,714	1873	 	***	***	890,077
1869	***	***	***	***	593,586	1874	 	***	***	729,413
1870	***	**	***	***	62 ,000	1875	 	***	***	792,512
1871		***	***		775,733	1876	 	***	***	879,629

The American railroad interest has clearly not yet fully raillied from the terrible disasters which followed the great panic of 1873; at the same time, 1875 and 1876 were years of recovery, and 1876 must be said to have rolled up a substantial total. It is interesting to note that steel rails have pushed iron rails very much aside in the United States during the last five years. Thus the production of steel and iron rails effected by the Americans in that period has been as follows:—Year.

Steel rails—tons. Iron rails—tons.

Year.							Ste	el rails -	-tons			Iron	rails-tons.
1872		***	***	***	***	***	***	94,970				***	905,930
1873			***			***		129,015	***	***		***	761.042
								144 944					
1875						***		29 ,883	***				501.619
1876						***		412,461			***		467.168
manuf	acti	120	OF	1200	n ı	edila	ha	a thua	eto	adil	87	look	inad whil

The manufacture of fron rails has thus steadily declined, while that of steel rails has just as steadily increased. The production of rolled fron other than rails has attained a very greatly increased importance during the last decade, the manufacture having moved on s follows since 1867:

Year.					Tons.	Year.				Tons.
1857		***	***		579,838	1872	***	***		941.992
1368	***	***	***	***	599,286	18.3				1,076,368
1869					642,420	1874		***		1,110,147
1870					705,000	1875	***		***	1,097,867
1871					710,000					1,042,101
11	4 1.		-1-1	1		a manduati.			. 22 -	A 2 2

It follows that while the aggregate production of rolled iron in the Unite I States in 1867 was 1.041 946 t ms, the corresponding production had risen in 1877 to 1.921 730 tons. In the pancy year, 1873, the production was 1.953,445 tons, so that after all the figures kept up tolerably well in 1876. If the Americans are consuming less rolled iron than they did annually in 1872 and 1873, it is British and not American informatics which have suffered from the curvalinger in the survalinent in American ironmasters who have suffered from the curtailment in the consumption.

We have only given the production of steel rails in the United States for the five years ending with 1876, but there is no reason why we should not recapitulate the manufacture effected during the ten ears embraced between 1867 and 1876 inclusive:

			Tona.	Year.			Tong.
 			2,550	1872	 	 	94,970
 	***		7,225	1873	 	 	129.015
 		***	9,650	1874	 	 	114,944
 			34,000	1 1875	 	 	290,463
 			38.25)	1874	 	 	412,461
•••				2,550 7,225 9,650	 	 	

The production has exhibited an unchecked progress year by year. This is due to the fact that American railroads are especially benefited by steel rails, the capriciousness and occasional severity of the American climate exerting a very trying effect upon permanent way across the Atlantic. Up to 1871, however, steel rails were comparatively an experiment in the United States as well as in Great Britain; it was only in 1872 that they began to be used upon a large and important scale; now all the important truck American railroad companies are steel railing their mun lines, and it is only struggling companies connected with the Southern States which are buying iron rails. As regards the general rul production of the United States last year, it may be interesting to add that 353,925 tons were made in Pennsylvania, 181.490t ons in Illinois, 100.799 tons in Ohio, 57,306 tons in New York, 29,383 tons in Indiana, 21,394 tons in Tennssace, 21,289 tons in Wisconsin, 20,903 tons in Missouri, and 18,884 tons in Maryland.

THE COAL AND IRONSTONE FIELDS OF INDIA.

Owing to the opening out of extension railways in India, more than ordinary attention has of late been directed to the vast mineral than ordinary attention has of late been directed to the vast mineral deposits permeating that immense country. Coal in particular, it may be suid, is now being extensively worked in several districts to provide in particular for the wants of the railway companies. This is shown by looking back only a few years, for whilst in 1866, when railways were scarcely known in India, our exports of chat there were 650,086 tons, whilst in 1875, with an extension railway system in comparison with the former year, the quantity of coal imported from England was only 518,643 tons. The question that has lately arisen is as to whether the coal and irentone could be profitably worked by private enterprise instead of leaving such important matters in the hands of the Government, more especially as relates to coal. That such could be done there does not appear to be relates to coal. That such could be done there does not appear to be much doubt, no more than there does that the stores of fuel and ore are so extensive that not only could the whole of India be supplied. are so extensive that not only could the whole of India be supplied but the steamers belonging to our mercantile marine and the Navy as well that call at the Indian ports. The survey of the could field of India by the Government Inspector puts us in possession of a great deal of valuable information as to the resources stored up in that important portion of Her Majesty's dominions. The Damuda Valley coal field is upwards of 2000 square miles in extent, containing all the productive measures, consisting of ironstone, sandstone, and coal, the last verging up to 35 ft in thickness. The Raniganj is the most important district, being from 120 to 160 miles northwest of Calcutta along the valleys of the Damuda and Adjair rivers, whilst the Karanpura field, which covers an area of 472 square miles, is estimated to yield about 8,750,000,000 tons of coal.

The great valley of the Ganges, connected as it is with the ocean.

50 ft. with ironstone. Mr. MARKHAM, too, in his statement as to "the moral and material progress of India during the year 1872-3," alludes to the value of the minerals in India, and the field there is that should be opened out for the development of the resources of that great country. Mr. Hughes, in a note on the raw materials for iron smelting in Raneeguage district, gives analysis of the coal there, and discusses the question whether the invarial investories. for iron smelting in Raneeguage district, gives analysis of the coal there, and discusses the question whather the impure limestone called 'kunk'r" will do for a flux, which with some limitations is answered in the affirmative. The extent of the coal measures of India, although a large tract of country has been surveyed, has yet to be approximately ascertained, and the same remark equally applies to iron-tone, which, it would appear, is almost inexhaustible, a great deal lying close to the surface. Mr. Hughes, in his report of the Lohara iron-tone, considers it one of the mineral wonders of the country, whilst Mr. Walter Ness states that it is one of the finest iron-tone fields known to exist, being a hematite, and as such very well suited for converting into Bessemer sheel, and of which it would produce a quality second to none. But the and of which it would produce a quality second to none. But the iron ores are as varied as they are vast, for they cover an immense area of ground. In the preliminary report to the Government of India the character of the cres for the following localities are—

Raneegunge coal field, clay iron ores; Karunpoora coal field soat of Hazarcebagh, clay iron ores; Nerbudda Valley, north of Gura hematite; Yenak, in Bevar, hematite sandstone and condomentate; Yenak, in Bevar, hematite sandstone and condomentate and Kaleedoonge, in Kumaon, pisolitic hematite; Real Deehourie and Kaleedoonge, in Kumaon, pisolitic hematite; Real In the same paper the question is discussed as to the practicability of establishing remunerative smelting works, and the answer is in off establishing remunerative smelting works, and the answer is the case with respect to Raneegunge, where Mr. Markhan and which was "covered with almost pure iron ore." One of our highest ore, stated that the results of experiments made with it were it could with the necessary flux at hand, there certainly does not extensively worked than they have been, or why India should not be far more extensively worked than they have been, or why India should not extensively worked than they have been, or why India should not be far more accompanied to the control of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a country for those products, its consument of the resources of a countr

veloped.

In addition, however, to the valuable beds of coal and ironston In addition, however, to the valuable beds of coal and ironston, there are also other minerals that could be profitably worked. In the Wardha coal field there is manganese ore in botryoidal mass; in the red clay series, whilst in some places there are tin, bismut, pyrites, and gold. In the Nerbudda Valley also Mr. MANABDdiscovered a deposit of copper on an island near Berman Ghat. These particulars, brief as they are, will show what valuable mines of wealth are ready for opening out in our own possessions, where there are all the safe guards for the introduction of capital, and the newspaper of the protection of all parties. sary laws for the protection of all parties.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—Coal has not varied materially in price in Pennsylvania. The total production of authratic and bituminous coal in Pennsylvania to June 2 this year amounted to 9.167.712 tons, against 7.369.315 tons in the corresponding period of 1876, showing an increase of 1,298,307 tons this year. The movement of coal and coke over the Pennsylvania railroal to May 28 this year amounted to 2,728,302 tons, of which 1,562,47400 were coal. The Philadelphia market for steel rails has been quiet and steady at late quotations. One sale has been noted of 5000 tons, to be paid for partly in cash, and the balance in old rails. A few small lots have changed hands at \$47 to \$47½ cash at the mills. There has been nothing of a very special character to note with regard to steel rails at Philadelphia; buyers have presented themselves tolerably freely, but as there has not been much change in the state of financial affairs negociations are a long time pending before they are brought to a conclusion. The manufactured from trade of Pennsylvania has been depressed, but in consequence of two or three important contracts having been closed within the last day or two, the outlook is considered to be rather more enounging upon the whole. One of these contracts relates to the iron required for three new steamers, each of about 1100 tons burbes, beautic by hall to be built to be built to be built to be built on the lasks and seconds. ing upon the whole. One of these contracts relates to the iron required for three new steamers, each of about 1100 tons burthes, about to be built by Messrs. Roach and Son for the Alaska and San Francisco trade. There is little new to report with respect to stel at Pittsburg except that business is falling off, as it usually does at this season of the year. The manufactured iron tride of Pittsburgh district remains in much the same state; business is generally dull.

IRONSTONE IN ENGLAND.—The quantity of ironstone raised in the United Kingdom during 1876 was 12.159 580 top and raised 6,546,101 tons, or better than one-half. tons; of this Clere

CAERPHILLY COMPANY.—An application was made before Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon on behalf of the official liquidate, seeking to make three of the late directors of the above compay liable in respect of certain share warrants of the nominal valued 1251 each, alleged to have been given to the directors to enable them o qualify, and to have formed part of a number of share warm's nanded to the vendors as part of the purchase money of the collier.

A similar application in the matter of the same company made against Sir Elwin Pearson, one of the late directors, was granted in this branch of the Court, and the decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal. The present respondents were named Maclars, Robarts, and Ormerol. Mr. Maclure resisted the claim, and conducted his own defence. Mr. Robarts submitted. Mr. Ormerods defence substantially was that he was not one of the first director of the company, and not a director until after the transaction of the sale to the company had been completed. He amintained that the sale to the company had been completed. He maintained that the appearance of his name as director in the first prospectus of the company was wholly unauthorised.—Sir K. Jackson, Q.C., and Mr. Methold, were for the liquidator; Mr. Flemming, Q.C., and Mr. Iagle Joyce for Mr. Ormerod.—The Vice-Chancellor considered this quite as clear a case as that of Sir Edwin Pearson, and he should make an order in the terms of the application.

Unsinkable Vessel of War.—Those interested in the improvement of our present facilities for naval warfare have already head of the unsinkable vessel of war proposed by Mr. W. M. Pollezfes, and that gentleman has now issued two letters with a view to reader the principle thoroughly intelligible to those who are unacquainted with technical and mathematical tests. The principle of the investion can be very briefly explained; it consists in making the slip as near as practicable a solid mass of timber, the only deviation from solidity being the construction of an impregnable compartment in the centre for carrying the armament and machinery. The rectangular hold or space is of course arranged to be of suitablesis, and Mr. Pollezfen even proposes to provide that the ship shall completely filled with water, and still have buoyancy to space. He points out that such a ship would be invincible, for though empletely swamped, and the engine or other rooms flooded for a time, she could be managed with her sails and remain as formidables any sailing war vessel until her damage was repaired. But this in not all; the whole of the exposed portion of the hull being essentially in the structed of solid timbers, Mr. Pollexfen suggests with much show of plausibility that even a torped o would not disable his ship, since the UNSINKABLE VESSEL OF WAR .- Those interested in the impro and coil, the last verging up to 35 ft. in thickness. The Raniganj is the most important district, being from 120 to 160 miles northwest of Calcutta along the valleys of the Damada and Adjai rivers, whilst the Karanjura fiell, which covers an area of 472 square miles, is estimated to yield about 8,750,000,000 tons of coal.

The great valley of the Ganges, connected as it is with the ocean and radiways, contains enormous quantities of coal and iron. In the Warora district the coal measures vary in thickness from 29 to 50 ft. with ironstone. Mr. Markham, too, in his statement as to "the moral and material progress of India during the year 1872-3," alludes to the value of the minerals in India, and the field there is that should be opened out for the development of the resources of invention which has met with such general favour and received to the value of the moral favour and received to the value of the minerals in India, and the field there is that should be opened out for the development of the resources of invention which has met with such general favour and received so

> THE BAKER BLOWER.—The blowers manufactured by the Saville THE BAKER BLOWER.—The blowers manufactured by the Savillestreet Foundry Company, of Sheffield, and which has given madsatisfaction, for supplying the blast to furnaces, and many similt
> purposes, consists mainly of a casing, enclosing three horizontal
> drums, the upper one carrying two blades, the same length as the
> drum, and the ends of which run close to the ends of the essing.
> The lower drums have a portion of their circumference slotted out
> to admit the blades, and run at double the speed of the drum. These
> drums thus act as valves, admitting the air first, but prevening
> any appreciable loss on the delivery side of the uppermost blade.
> The drums are connected by strong gearing; the shafts run in loug
> bearings, and the whole of the parts are of iron. A steady blast of
> about 1½ lb. per square inch is easily maintained in an ordingr
> cupola, with less power, it is claimed, than would drive a fan giving less than 1 lb, pressure. Some recent experiments with a supple

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ematit practicability gin. inside the lining, and a blower with a 113-in. delivery pipe, gin. inside that with 7.5-horse power 8.102 lbs. of iron were melted per pound of coal used, and 152 lb. of iron melted per minute.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

June 28.—Everybody appears to be tolerably well convinced by this time that the war is not likely to have any very elevating effect this time that the war is not likely to have any very elevating effect on the standards; on the other hand, it is quite certain that, while on the standards; on the other hand, it is quite certain that, while it has caused no increased demand for metal, it does disturb the items of trade; so that, upon the whole, the sooner it is over the curse of trade; so that, upon the whole, the sooner it is over the curse of trade; perhaps, then, we ought to congratulate ou selves upon lefter. Perhaps, then, we ought to congratulate ou selves upon the different parts of the theatre of war as likely to indicate a speedier different parts of the theatre of war as likely to indicate a speedier different parts of hostilities.

What a lesson—or, rather, what a series of lessons—Dolcoath has want a lesson—or, rather, what a series of lessons—Dolcoath has made depth to which these riches extend. Dolcoath first proved mease depth to which these riches extend. Dolcoath first proved mease depth to which had commenced as tin, and had then possed into that a mine which had commenced as tin, and had then possed into that a would become a tin mine again; and since then scores of

mease which had commenced as tin, and had then passed into that a mine which had commenced as tin, and since then scores of copper, would become a tin mine again; and since then scores of miles have passed through similar experiences. Now Dolcoath is miles have passed through similar experiences. The richest proving that depth is no barrier to productiveness. The richest proving that depth is no barrier to productiveness. The richest proving that depth is no barrier to productiveness. The richest proving that depth is no barrier to productiveness. The richest proving that depth is no barrier to productiveness. The richest proving that the proving the proving

of the mine before."

There has raturally been a good deal of talk about the "discorery" at West Basset account—not quite so pleasant a one as a new year. Nobady, of course, suspects the committee of anylole, by the way. Nobady in discourant —and an error in judgment—and an error in judgment, thing worse than an error in judgment, the consequence of their large states in consequence of their large states. the mine before bing worse than an error in judgment—and an error in judgment, to, by which, in consequence of their large stake in the concern, they an the risk of being the largest sufferers. As it is, there is to doubt that West Basset is a good mine, and able to stand even this heavy burden of a bank-borrowed 25,000%. What we have to complain of is not so much that the money was borrowed, for, as we have said, there was no suggestion that it was not properly applied, but the concealment practiced, and the way in which the additional property whose pertincity the real facts were slighted was plied, but the concentment practiced, and the way in which the adventurer by whose pertinacity the real facts were elicited was treated. A nine balance-sheet ought to show accurately the position of the mine at the time the balance is struck, and there ought to be nothing whatever kept back. Moreover, in a cost-book mine there can be no doubt whatever that every adventurer is entitled to the fullest information as to the affairs of the mine, and to see the back book if he wishes to do so without any obstacle being thrown in his way. Complaints have often been made against the old-fashized plan of bringing up returns ahead of costs, but, after all, the in his way. Complaints have often been made against the complaints have often been made against the complaints have fined plan of bringing up returns ahead of costs, but, after all, the have done there is small—because the costs can be estimated—when

harn done there is small—because the costs can be estimated—when compared with the holding back of so very serious a debit item as that which has caused so much discussion at West Basset.

What we need for the prosperity of mining—quite as much as a better price for produce—is a feeling of confidence on the part of the capitalists, to whom we have to look for so much of the money that is required to develope our hidden wealth. How can it be expected that the capital will be forthcoming if in this matter of finance there is not absolute exactitude? Adventurers, as a rule, pected that the capital will be forthcoming if in this matter of finance there is not absolute exactitude? Adventurers, as a rule, have to take upon trust the character of a mine itse f, but they can have it examined by their inspector. The finances they ought to be able to look into for themselves, or at least they ought to have all the materials to enable them to do so. It is to be hoped that we shall have no more West Basset blunders, and that if there are any more mines heavely indebted to their bankers, as rumour avers, a clean breast will be made of it at the next account.

Walls we have said this it is only right that we should point to the difficulty in which large mines are frequently placed for the the want of a sufficient amount of floating capital. The absence of

while we have said this it is only right that we should point to the difficulty in which large mines are frequently placed for the the want of a sufficient amount of floating capital. The absence of this floating balance is one of the defects of the Cost-book System, as common y worked. Managers and committees are too often obliged to live from hand to mouth, and a banker must seem in such times a thorough friend in need. It is quite possible that in the majority of instances a very good case may be made out for borrowing, but then there can be no defence for the concealment. An illustration of the manner in which mine accounts may be kept was afforded this week at West Wheal To'gus. There everything was charged up to April 27. The question of bankers' charges naturally cropped up, but the purser, Mr. Haye, explained that they paid none. There was an arrangement between them and the bankers that there should be a balance kept at the bank, and that would obviate the payment of bank charges. Mr. Richard Taylor, the chairman, joined in a few observations on the subject, "remarking that it was the intention of the Stannaries Act that the position of affairs should be laid before the shareholders at their position of affairs should be laid before the shareholders at their meeting; hence they always presented a balance-sheet at the meeting, showing the state of the finances of the company. The provisions of the Act had been carried out in West Wheal Tolgus, and had they been carried out in all mines he believed there would be greater confidence in Cornish mines." We have no doubt at all should be greater confidence in Cornish mines."

about it.

Lord Robartes has promised to give the conditions under which
the West Wheal Tolgus lease is to be renewed his serious consideration. There are no two mineral lords in Cornwall more liberal and
considerate than Lord Robartes and Mr. Basset. The latter has now offered South Frances and Wheal Basset 300% towards the cost of a new adit. Pity there are not more like them. Economy is, of course, now the order of the day in all mining

matt-rs, and results have been at ained in this direction which would have se-med impossible a few years since, es; ecially when it is borne in mind how the county has been denuded of the bulk of its young in wind how the county has been denuded of the bulk of its young miners. Merchants' bills have, as we all know, come in for their share of criticism. In the supply of stamps castings, which is a heavy item in the working of tin mines, a considerable reduction may be generally effected. The Wheal Peevor Company have let the who'e of the stamps-heads at 5s. 8d. per cwt.; grate plates, guides, bushings, and cams at 5s. 9d.; lifters at 12s.; and steeled tongues at 45s. For most of the artic'es named this is a reduction of 25 per cent. and a lower price for stamps-heads than heretofore guides, bushings, and cams at 5s, 9d.; lifters at 12s.; and second tongues at 45s. For most of the artic'es named this is a reduction of 25 per cent, and a lower price for stamps-heads than heretofore quoted. The goods are to be delivered on the mine free of expense. The East Pool Company have also recently had an order executed by tender for the renewal of cylinder, nozzles, working gear, &c., of their stamping-engines. For this, as well as for the Wheal Peevor contract, the competition by the founders was very sharp, and resulted in there being obtained for 348t, what would in erginary times have cost 500t. The engine is now driving 80 heavy stamps at a rapid rate, and there is sufficient power in the engine to considerably increase that number—an increase that will, probably, soon be required.

Another sign of the times is the attention which is now in almost Another sign of the times is the attention which is now in almost stery direction being paid to the improvement of dressing machinery. Jigzing machines are about to be introduced at Gunnislake (Clitters), where it is anticipated they will save a half of the dressing co.t. "Jigging machinery" formed the subject of discussion at the closing meeting of the first session of the Cornwall Mining Institute, when a paper was read by Mr. Varden, who said: To ensure successful jigging there were several essentials. In the first place, they must have a thorough classification of the stuff before delivering it on to the machine; secondly, an adequate length and number of plunger strokes; thirdly, a suitable motion of the plunger; fourthly, a proper depth and size of the bedding; and fifthly, clean water. The bedding that should be left on the sieve had the greatest influence on the working of the jigger, yet it was and number of plunger strokes; thirdly, a suitable motion of the plunger; fourthly, a proper depth and size of the bedding; and fifthly, clean water. The bedding that should be left on the sieve had the greatest influence on the working of the jigger, yet it was impossible to lay down any definite rule for its regulation. A fair mitture of different sizes had been found desirable, and if the stuff were all of the same size it would be either too perous or too compact. The machines now before the public were very numerous, but they differed slightly in principle. The old make sieve, or hand ligger, so extensively used on most copper floors, would scarcely be able to hold its own much longer. The jigger at West Chiverton possessed the estimable qualities of simplicity, cheapness, and efficiency. The arrangement of the machines at West Chiverton was quite worthy of especial attention. During the whole of the process, from the time that the stuff was put into the crusher until leaving the jigger, it was not touched by hand. He believed that

stuff containing but 2 per cent, of lead or blende could be worked at a profit. The cost of this jigger was about 35l. The machine worked with 140 strokes per minute, with a length of 1 to 1½ in. The sleves were set in with a fleet of 1 in. The jigger was furnished with three sieves, each producing a distinct class of work—from the first clean lead, and from the other two a mixture more or less rich of lead, blends, with a little copper and mundic. On leaving the last sieve the stuff was subjected to another classification by being conducted into the slime classifier, the coarser matter fall ng through the plug at the bottom, and the finer flowing off through the slit near the top, in each case a launder being proviled to conduct the stuff for further treatment, the former to revolving buddles, and the latter to pits. Collom's patent, at work at West Tolgus and Mellanear, was more complicated, but the results were highly satisfactory, as 22 tons of ore could be turned over in 10 hours at a very small cost. In the course of the discussion strong opinions were exploded. Part of the irronwork fell on the second boiler, causing expressed that jigging might be adopted with advantage in tin

It is rather early days yet to speak of the Polytechnic Society's forthcoming exhibition, but we are glad to say that there is already excellent promise of a capital mechanical department, not only large, excelent promise of a capital mechanical department, not only large, but embracing several novelties. Perhaps by that time—though we hope before—we shall have a definite report on the working of the Diamond Company's percussion drill at Carn Brea. According to report it already beats the Barrow, driving at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ fm. or so per 24 hours, and putting down a 2-ft. hole in five minutes. However, we shall know more about it by and-bye, for the drill is sure to be thoroughly tested. It is working in an end 8 ft. by 7 ft.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

June 27.—There is no change of importance to notice in the Coal Trade. The shipments of coals have been large in the Tyne Dock and at the Staiths, and also in the Sunderland Docks. The shipments in the Tyne Dock shave lately reached 36,000 chaldrons, a larger quantity than was att-ined at any previous period. Most of the steam coal works have been well employed, and the same remark applies to coking coal works, but house coal and gas coal are only in moderate request at present. The ironfounders and engineers are fairly well employed, and iron shipbuilding continues very brisk. The Iron Trade is very depressed, so far as prices are concerned; they cannot, however, sink lower, and any improvement of consequence in the demand must cause a reaction. There is no improvement in the demand for finished iron. The Tyne Improvement Bill has passed the Committee in the House of Lords, who have declared the preamble proved. The measure will pass, with some slight alteration, as it left the Commons. The effect of this will be to cause the recommencement of many important works which have been in absyance for some time on the river. The rewhich have been in abeyance for some time on the river. The removal of the island known as the Queen Meadows, above bridge, the deepening of the channel up to Blaydon, the removal of the point at Waker, and the formation of the Coble Dean Dock, are the most important works. A large number of men will be employed at

works. E Cranston Rock-Drill and Coal-Cutter.—This drill has, we believe, achieved considerable success simply as a drill for making holes for blasting in quarries and mines of all kinds, not only here but in Belgium and other countries. It is now, however, to be applied to another purpos—to be used as a coal-cutter. A number of drills are placed so as to drill simultaneously to the required depth under the coal, the machine then progresses, and the process is repeated; the drills in fact, perform all the usual work of coal-cutters and at a very raid age. Experiments have been made cess is r-peated; the drills, in fact, perform all the usual work of coal-cutters, and at a very rapid ate. Experiments have been made with this apparatus at the Hetton Collieries; and although the trials have not yet progressed sufficiently to enable a decided opinion to be given on the merits of the Cranston drills as coal-cutters, the results have so far been very encouraging. This particular coal seam at Hetton is extremely hard, and several machines have been trief to work it and supersede hand labour. First the pick machine was worked for some time, and Gillott and Copley's, and Buird's machine; the last named is considered to be best for this extreme hard coal. Gillott and Copley's, a'though a good machine, is too light for this case. When the experiments in progress are completed we will give forther particulars as to the result, that is with pleted we will give forther particulars as to the result, that is with the Cranston rock-drills adapted as coal-cutters.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

June 28.—The quietness which always comes over trade at the close of a quarter has tended to decrease the number of new orders. Operatives at the fini-hed ironworks have, therefore, been doing rather less this week than last. Consumers are also holding off in the hope that at the Quarterly Meetings the week after next prices may be declared down. But of this there is little probability. Yet it is certainly true that never before, perhaps, was there so great a difference between the rates which prevail for marked and unmarked iron. The present rates for marked irong the properties of the properti offirence between the rates which prevail for marked and unmarked iron. The present rates for markel brands have railed for 14 months, as they were fixed in April, 1876. An I all through that period Earl Dudley has obtained his 94, 2s. 6d. for, perhaps, every ton of common bars he has sold. The demand for pig-iron is not improved, though a fair quantity, as times go, of an inferior class is being bought just now; in some instances with a view to speculation. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered how the proper paper garage analysis of the presence of the property of the tion. This is not to be wondered at when it is remembered how low—in many cases ruin-usly low—the prices are especially for foreign brands. An instance is mentioned in which for 2l. 5s, a ton a buyer recently secared 1909 tens of good cinder pig. But the general questation for this quality is 2l. 10s. The farmaces in blast do not now number even 50. The sale of coal is not increasing, and at individual collieries no more is being brought to bank than has been the case for weeks past. Except in a few solitary instances prices are weak, and much underselling exists. The associated masters adhere pretty well to the list, but its reduction at no very distant date is looked for.

It was anything but a happy state of things with regard to the pre-ent condition of the Coal Trade that was sketched by most of the colliery owners who last Friday appealed either for exemption or graduation to the arbitrators under the Mines Drainage Act. In some cases pits were altogether laid off, and many of those that

or graduation to the arotrators under the Mines Drainage Act. In some cases pits were altogether laid off, and many of those that were working were declared to be resulting in loss rather than in profit. And the future appeared no less gloomy than the present. If heavy rates were levied mineowners said they should be compelled to close their pits, and those in the Bilston district stated that the underground flood was still rising. Some of these showed that they had spent very large sums in attempting to cope with the water. Convictions were expressed, but the arbitrators disthe water. Convictions were expressed, but the arbitrators dis-sented from them, that no operations of the commissioners could remedy the present evil in the Biston district, or, indeed, prevent its stopping other collieries. The most serious part of the whole affair was the statements, several of which carried much weight, that the flood would, and indeed was even now finding its way into the Tipton district.

On the Stock Exchanges, Cannock and Huntington shares have regained a little strength, now standing at 34 dis. The Hamstead shares, on the other hand, still fall, and are now offered at 4 dis. There are buyers of Sandwell Park at 154, 10s, but no sellers. The 20, three-quarter paid, shares of the Pelsall Coal and Iron Company have sold at 11 dis.

have sold at 11 dis.

In North Staffordshire trade gets worse. Orders are steadily falling off. About 7l. 15s. is the price quoted for crown bars when a fair quantity is bought. The pig branch is very dull, and the production is in excess of requirements. Coal is difficult of sale. There is no material variation in price.

There is no material variation in price.

At Wednesbury Police Curt. Mr. Thomas Parton, certified manager at Messrs, Allen and Holden's Swan Colliery, was fined 5% and costs for insufficiently ventilating the pit. When Mr. W. B. Scott, the assistant inspector, went down the pit the ventilation was so feeble that the light would not burn. It was attempted to show that the bad state of the pit was due to atmospheric causes over which the deferdant could have no control; but Mr. Scott said heled was the feet of the pit was due to atmospheric causes over which the deferdant could have no control; but Mr. Scott said he had rarely seen a more abominable state of things in the Thick coal workings. There was a steam-jet in the pit—an excellent

it to explode. The body of one man was found 100 yards off. The wounded men were taken to their homes and an inn adjoining the

works.
A meeting of the creditors of Messrs, William Henry Maxwell Blews and Son, of Birmingham, West Bromwich, and Moscow, Russia, bell and brass founders and gasworks contractors, was held at Birmingham, on Tuesday, Mr. C. A. Harrison in the chair. The statement of affairs read by the Chairman showed total liabilities amounting to 52 660k, of which 25,030k was secured, and assets estimated at 18,515k. A composition of 5s, in 1k, psyable in four equal instalments extending over 12 months, was made and unanimously accepted.

onaly accepted.
Several of our local mining engineers having been consulted with Several of our local mining engineers having been consulted with reference to an important discovery of an extensive copper mine at Derwen Deg. near Conway, in North Wales, they are now active'y engaged on a scheme for its development. So soon as the preliminaries are arranged a joint-stock company, with several local infuential names, will be announced. The lode is over a mile in length, and the engineers, who have been on the spot, give a highly favourable report of the quality of the ore. The yield of copper is about 33 per cent., whereas the average yield is only 7 per cent,—Waterhampton Chronicle,

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

June 28 .- Business generally is very quiet in Derbyshire, and in few more so than in mining, without much prospect of an improve-ment. At the lead mines there is not so much doing as might be expected from what has been done in former years, when at least double the quantity of the ore was produced from a less number of mines than there are now in the county. The collieries were also worse off than they have been for some time previously, there being a marked decline in the consumption of house coal, so that at many a marked decline in the consumption of house coal, so that at many pits the men are still on short time. At the Dronfield Silkstone Colliery, where the men have been on strike for several weeks, an attempt was made at a reconciliation, but without success. Mr. Addey met a deputation from the men and stated that he was willing to pay the same price for getting as was given by Mr. Rangely at the adjoining Unstone Colliery, to which the men agreed, conditionally that they were paid the same for by-work as the colliers at Unstone. Mr. Addey said he would agree only as regards ordinary getting, and so the matter collapsed, Mr. Addey informing the deputation that when the company desired to resume work they would have new men. In the present state of the trale there will be no difficulty in doing so, and the probability is that the old hands when they want to work will have to find new pastures, which, as a rule, are not always so good as the old ones. At some of the collieries in the same district there are disputes, but as things are at the present time neither the men nor the Association are in a position to a marked decline in the consumption of house coal, so that at many sent time neither the men nor the Association are in a position to enter into any more contests. The consumption of house coal, it may be said, has fallen off considerably, so that prices are now lower than they have been for a very long time; in fact, since the summer of 1871, when the colliery owners were working in many instances ata loss.

In Sheffield and the district most of the works are on'y mode-

In Shelfield and the district most of the works are only moderately well employed, the mills in particular being anything but busy. Bessemer steel and rails, that have kept up better than any other branch, are not in such good request as they were earlier in the year, and the same may be said with respect to most descriptions of railway material. The catlery establishments, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, are not able to keep their hands fully going, orders for the home and continental markets, and reports going, orders for the home and continental markets, and reports from travellers being anything but favourable. In cast-steel some houses are rather better off, whilst the engineers and mechanics are kept tolerably well going. The Coal Trade in South Yorkshire, so far as regards household qualities, is anything but good, and there has been a falling off in the quantity of Silkstones sent to the London and southern markets. Stann cool, on the other hand, is in increasing demand, and a large tonunge is being forwarded to the Humber ports for the North of Europe. As might be expected, the war has given an impetus to the steam coal trade for the vessels of the belilizerents, and supplies can be obtained by both via the Bultic and the Bosphorus. In other descriptions of coal there has been no the beligerent, and supplies can be obtained by both via the Battle and the Basphorus. In other descriptions of coal there has been no alterations, excepting, indeed, it may be said that the contracts lately entered into for the supply of gas coal to various companies have been at a less price than those of last year.

Last week there was the ordinary meeting of the Silkstone and D dworth Coal Company, at Manchester, but the proceedings were private so far as the Press was concerned.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

June 28—The depression of trade and slackness of labour continue without any improvement or alleviation except what is partial and spasso lie, which makes the commercial and social "look-out" gloomy and discouraging. There is a feeling of interest and anxiety pervading the min's of the coal and iron proprietors throughout the district, which implies a want of confidence in trade aspects and surroun ings—reduced profits and limited business being undoubtedly the secret springs from whence the feeling arises. And as to the working colliers and iron miners, they are very low at present in consequence of long-continued short work and low wages; indeed, with little exception, they have been upon put time for a long period, so that the pinch has been felt very severely among the working men and their families. The exceptions to this painful rule of local affairs only apply to some two or three collieries, and the said exceptions only apply to them at occa-June 28 - The depression of trade and slackness of labour conthose to this paintal rate of foct analis only apply to some two or three collieries, and the said exceptions only apply to them at occa-sional and uncertain periods. The exceptional arrangements made with the Cramp Mead ow men has been a greatly disturbing ele-ment, as proprietors of other pits do not admit its legitimacy, but consider that it was an attempt on the part of the directors of the Bilson and Cramp Meadow Company to steal a march upon them in the market; and the consequence has been that several other pit proprietors and papagers, have attempted to follow the Cramo prietors and managers have attempted to follow the Crump Meadow reduction by a 5 per cent, reduction in wages also, but eofar without success. But even now matters are in a state of suspension and disquistade. An attempt has been made to continue the reduction at Crump Meadow pit two months longer; but great dissatisfaction is felt among the men, and whether its continuance will be submitted to we cannot tell, for it is certain that the main body of the men feel a strong repugnance against it, fearing that such acceptance would lead to a rupture of present wages at other pits as well.

There is a feeling among the colliers that rather than submit to any farther reduction at the pits generally they would strike. They are in some cases lower now than they over were, even before the prosperous times and high prices—excepting always, of course, the eight-hour system and the weighing machine at the pits' mouths. Just now is a state of suspense with regard to the pits generally; all hangs upon the attitude the masters may next take. The East Slade were are still out nor is they much prospect at present of a settlemen are still out, nor is there much prospect at present of a settle-ment. There is some talk even of shutting down the pit and stop-ping the colliery altagether, but we look upon this report as held out in terrorem, though we think it will fail if it has that object. The men are already seeking employment elsewhere, and unless the company really means to finally shut up it will be found an expension.

aive policy to keep the men out, as, should that course be continued, "rack and ruin" will come to the internal workings, the roof of the pit is stated to be unsatisfactory, and the strata of a very loose character through all its headings. The Iron Trade is still very dead, and the Tin-Plate Trade is "no how," and the forges and wireworks

come under a similar character.

A lawsuit has been going on during the last few days respecting guaranteed 10 per cent, to the shareholders of the Crump dow Company, the Chairman avowing that when his brother died t agreement fell through, but as we know not the result of the

trial we say no more at present.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

June 28 .- There is little new to be reported with regard to the June 28.—There is little new to be reported with regard to the Iron Trade this week, and, unfortunately, prices still continue at a very low ebb. Quotations for iron rails are sadly low, and when it is considered that steel rails are taking the place of the former, this district, which is still the centre of the railway iron industry, cannot be said to be in a flourishing state. There are only a few steel-making establishments, it must be remembered, in South Wales, but they are well employed at present. The loss of the American demand, the competition of continental countries, and other things tend greatly to militate against the trade of the district. It is even stated that the Yankees are running us hard with respect to orders for South America, and clearances this week have been is even stated that the Yankees are running us hard with respect to orders for South America, and clearances this week have been mainly to Canada, Sweden, and Australia. Very little is doing in bars, and pig iron is unaltered. Preparations are being made at Rhymney to blow in more furnaces. Certainly, there are indications of a slight improvement in the Tin-plate Trade. It is believed and hoped that the Morlais Works, Llangennech, which have been closed for some time, will be re-started, as it is said a company are desirous of purchasing them.

During the week proceedings of an interesting nature have taken place in the Coal Trade. The Aderdare and Plymouth colliers have decided upon resisting the reduction of 10 per cent, and they will decided upon resisting the reduction of 10 per cent, and they will probably give notice next Saturday. Close upon 2000 men will thus be thrown out of employment shortly unless the directors meet them in some way. An important and influential meeting of the Masters' Association was held yesterday, when the following resolution was passed:—"Moved by the strong desire to preserve the present friendly relations with the workmen, notice should not be given to terminate the sliding scale arrangement." This result was rather unexpected, as it was thought by many that notice to abandon present arrangements would be given. At the delegate meeting held at Merthyr the men decided to do what they possibly can to assist their fellow-workmen if they are deprived of employment, and also to abile by the sliding scale. On behalf of the committee who control the Aberdare and Plymouth collieries, it has been denied that they are members of the Masters' Association. Business during the week has been rather quieter. For steam coals a fair demand exists, but for house qualities the enquiry is dull. Prices are unaltered, but for house qualities the enquiry is dull. Prices are unaltered, and will doubtles remain so until the production is lessened. Patent fuel is a slow sale still. At the Bwllfa Colliery, the property of Messrs. Brogden, notices to terminate centracts have been posted. All the Nanty-Glo coal pits, with one exception, have been leased to Mesrs. Barnes, of Liverpool. At the Darren pits work has been resumed. The water at the New Tir Philkins pit, at Pontllanfraith (which last week was stated to be flooded), has greatly abated, and operations will recommence directly.

One man has been killed and two others severely injured by an

explosion of gas at the Tunnel pit, Abernant.
It is believed that the directors of the Milford Dock Company are likely to be successful in their negociations for a loan of 40,000% of debentures to complete the construction of the dock. Milford a port which possesses almost unrivalled natural advantages, and once this still water accommodation is provided, these should be turned to good account.

The news of the sad end of Mr. Alfred Borguet, late manager of

Mrssrs. Vivian and Sons' spelter works, Morriston, Swansea, has been received with great regret by those who personally knew him—and they were many. Mr. Borguet died by his own hand, while mentally incapable of controlling his actions

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

June 28 .- The position of the Finished Iron Trade is engaging a great deal of attention. At the present time the employers, on the one hand, maintain that a further reduction of wages is absolutely needed to enable them to carry out the contracts they have, and afford them a chance of securing others, in competition with workmen, on the other hand, aver that under no circumstances will the workmen, on the other hand, aver that under no circumstances will they submit to another reduction of wages, and that rather than work at a lower rate than that now current they will leave the country en masse. The executive of the Ironworkers' Association have already made arrangements with this end in view. They have arranged with the agents of the New Suth Wales Givernment to arranged wich the agents of the New South Wales Government to arranged with the agents of the New South Wales Government to transport a large number of ironworkers to that colony at a low rate of poyment. Of course, there is not much likelihood of this emigration scheme assuming large dimensions if the position of the men is not made worse than it is at the present time. As it is, however, a number of ironworkers have already left the district—some of them for New South Wales and some for other parts of the world. The number of men now available for the iron manufacture of the Novth of England is not large, Novy for world. The number of men now available for the from manufacture of the North of England is not by any means too large. Very few men are without employment, although several thousands have gone out of the trade. In the event of a revival it is quite on the cards that the employers would find an absolute dearth of labour. Meantime, a good deal of light is thrown upon the present position of the North of England iron trade by the report just issued by Mr. Waterhouse, the accountant to the board of arbitration concerning the quantity of iron invasion and the present position of the property of the continuous of the conti Waterhouse, the accountant to the board of arbitration, concerning the quantity of iron invoiced and the net average realised selling price during the past quarter. The total weight of iron sold has been 104,883 tons, as compared with only 94,664 tons during the February quarter; so that in round figures, there has been an increase of over 10,000 tons. The increase is chiefly in plates, of which 10,000 tons more have been made than in the corresponding quarter of last year. There is, however, a fall of 1s. 24, per ton in the net average realised selling price as compared with the February quarter of the present year, and this decline is regarded by the employers as a complete justification of their claim to have the wages of ironworkers further reduced. The fact should, however, be noted that in the interval the cost of production has been somewhat reduced, although not, probably, to anything like the full extent required by the trade

In the Pig Iron Trade there is very little doing. Prices are weaker than they were, No. 3 being now quoted at 41s. per ton, and other qualities in proportion. The output of the district is fully maintained, despite the blowing out of the furnices of the South Durham Iron Company. These furnaces will be offered shortly for sale. Their owners are now in liquidation. Messrs. B. lekow, Vaughan, and Co, have just blown in two new furnaces at Eston, which makes up for the reduced output in the Durham district. The returns as to the production and distribution of pigniron for the past month will be available in a few days. It is expected they will show a large increase in the stocks of iron held by makers, and if this should happen to be so it will be the first means to the end of limiting the output, which authorities deem essential in the interests of the trade. Makers generally are driving their furnaces exceptionally hard, so that they may secure as large an output as possible. Hence the average of the district is considerably more per furnace than it has ever been before.

The Circuland ignations miners continue to exhibit much dis-

exhibit much dis-The Giveland ironstone miners continue to exhibit much dis-content with the rec-nt award of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., and, although an a tive and declared re-istance is not possible after the men had declared their readiness to abide by the result,

have strongly recommended that this should be done, and the ling of the rods that work the said valves, and so to cause the miners' executive. In the consideration of the miners' executive. matter is now under the consideration of the miners' executive. Of course the men cannot know that which I am certain of as a fact, that a number of firms at the present time are actually losing money on every ton of ironstone produced. The owners can ill afford to pay the wages now current, if their own oft-repeated statements are to be trusted, and they certainly ought to know their own affairs best.

The mineral traffic returns of the North-Eastern Railway show a decline of 2662/, for the past week, as compared with the corresponding week of 1876. There is much less coal being sent over

sponding week of 1876. There is much less coal being, sent over the system for London and elsewhere, and the quantity of ironstone being sent out of the mines of Ceveland is not so large as it was. The arbitration proceedings relative to the wages of the cokemen of South Durham took place on Friday, before Sir J. F. Stephen, umpire. The men adduced figures intended to show that coke makers were now in a position to acquire a fair profit, but this statement was rebutted by the owners, who claim that in the present unsatisfactory state of the coal trade a profit is hardly possible. The arbitrators meet on Saturday in London to consider the award. The ironmasters of the Cleveland district have decided that from Monday next the term cash in the Middlesborough iron trade shall signify cash against delivery order, and that in such cases as cash

signify cash against delivery order, and that in such cases as cash terms, as thus defined, are not agreed upon, the settling day shall be the Monday following delivery. The object of this movement is to shorten the credit given to merchants, and thus maintain the stability of the trade

STATISTICS OF THE AMERICAN IRON TRADE.

The annual report of Mr. James M. Swank, the secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, for 1876, just issued, is even more than usually interesting, and contains an enormous amount of information, and the Association may well be congratulated upon the readiness with which the ironmasters have furnished the neces-sary details. The production of pig-iron in 1876 was 2,093,236 tons the reachines with which the frommatters have furnished the necessary details. The production of pig-iron in 1876 was 2,093,236 tons (=18 cwts, English), being a decrease of 176,345 tons, or about 8 per cent, as compared with the preceding year. Mr. Swank predicts that the production for 1877 will be at least as great as that of 1876. Twenty-three States and the territory of Utah made pig-iron in 1876. Pennsylvania made almost one half of the total produced, 48 2 per cent, slightly increasing its production over that of 1875. Ohio came next; then New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana. Of the 2,093,236 tons 990,009 tons were smelted with bituminous coal, 794,575 tons with anthracite, and 308,649 tons with charcoal. The whole number of completed furnaces in the country at the close of 1876, either active or capable of being transferred to the active list on short notice, was 714, against 713 at the close of 1875. There were 10 new furnaces completed in 1876, and 9 old ones abandoned; 236 were in blast, and 478 out of blast. The total production of rolled iron in the United States was 1,521,730 tons, against 1,890,379 tons in the preceding year. The country roll-d almost as much iron in 1876 as in 1873, and even the decline in the demand for American rails has not been so marked as to justify the prognostications for evil that not been so marked as to justify the prognostications for evil that have been uttered on every hand—the difficulty here being that Bessemer rails have been largely substituted for iron rails, and not that rails of any kind have not been wanted.

Mr. Swank, of course, ignores the fact that it is possible for the condition of the workman to be bearable with Free Trade principles in the ascendant, and it must be acknowledged that the position of America and of England in this respect are widely different; but inasmuch as it is impracticable to raise the wages of one trade only, higher wages do not always mean increased social comfort t, the workman. There is, and always has been, what may almost be termed a wages standard, varying exactly as the available aggregate wages fund of a country varies, so that it will be found upon investigation that when the workman in full employment receives 40s per week for his labour, that 40s will seems unit as many. 40s. per week for his labour, that 40s. will secure quits as many comforts as can be obtained for 50s. when the wages standard has been increased 25 per cent. During brief periods, immediately after a change, the case is different, but the normal condition is been increased 25 per cent. During the condition is after a change, the case is different, but the normal condition is soon recovered. But whilst it matters little to a country having a home trade only whether wages are high or low, the difference is enormous when the chief reliance is placed on foreign trade, for then that country which can command the lowest wages standard can best control the markets of the world, of course assuming that there is sufficient capital available to permit of the cheaper labour being fully utilised. In face of these facts, Mr. Swank maintains being fully utilised. In face of these facts, Mr. Swank maintains being fully utilised. that now that all American industries are in such great need of a healthy revival of old time activity and prosperity, it should be the policy of all good mentolet them alone, and not to hand cap them by extending encouragement to foreign manufacturers to enter American markets. The worl is annual production of cast or pignion appears to be about 13,632,750 tons, of which Great Britain produces 6,365,462 tons, or 46½ per cent.; the United Stotes, 1,863,950 tons, or 13½ per cent.; Ger many, 1,650,263 tons, or 12½ per cent.; France, 1,449,537 tons, or 10½ per cent. the remainder being made up by Belgium (4 per cent.), Austro-Hungary, Russia, Sweden, and other countries. Mr. Swank points cut that since the removal of the iron duties on Jan. I last the depression in the German iron trate has largely increased, and it is probable that such alterations will be made as will remedy the evil. The report is accompanied by elaborate tables relating to the progress of the iron trade in various countries made up to the latest dates published, and compresses the information given into the smallest possible space.

The report is present d to every member of the American Iron and Steel As-ociation, but that everyone may peruse it who desires to do so it has been arranged that the public shall be supplied with it at \$2. Messrs. Trübner and Co. of Ludgate-hill, will supply it in this country. by extending encouragement to foreign manufacturers to enter Ame-

it in this country.

Spontaneous Combustion of Coal.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, in answer to Mr. Childers, Sir C. Adderley said there were two special recommendations made in the very valuable report of the Royal Commission on Spontaneous Combustion of Coal over which the right hon, gentleman presided—(1) that in order to make known the descriptions of coal liable to combustion, the Inspectors of Mines should enquire into all cases occurring in cargoes taken from their districts; (2) that exporters should record in their specifications the denomination of the coals in their cargo. The Customs at once underto k to carry out the second, and have caused a form to be filled up accordingly at entry outwards. The Board of Trade consulted the Home Office on the first recommendaboard of frade consulted the Home Office on the first recommenda-tion, but no general rule has been found necessary. At a recent en-quiry into a case of combustion before the Wreck Commissioner, Mr. Rotherey, he stated that inspectors were not wanted, but that he had himself found this report very useful, and no doubt in some cases inspectors might be useful assessors.

Compound Steam Engines.—The cylindrical or other valves for admitting the steam from the high-pressure to the low-pressure cylinder are according to the invention of Mr. Joseph Simpson, of the Soho Works, Manchester, placed near each end of the cylinder, consequently very little steam is wasted in steam passages. The piston-rod of the high-pressure cylinder is connected direct to the crank on the crank shaft, and the piston-rod of the low-pressure cylinder is connected to one arm of an elbow lever, the other arm of which is connected by a rod to the same crank. By this arrange or which is connected by a root to the same crank. By this arrangement the crank is helped over the dead centres in the same manner as when two cranks are placed at right angles on the same crank shaft. In order to receive the motion of the engine he makes two steam ports under each of the valves situated between the high and the low-pressure cylinders. The additional or secondary ports are in communication with passages leading to the contrary end of the low-pressure cylinder, thereby causing the piston of the latter to actuate the elbox layer in an opposite direction and so to turn after the men had declared their readiness to abide by the result, there is no formal agreement or recognised rule to prevent them from reopening the question so soon as they may determine to do so. Hence the men have been seriously considering whether they ought not to make application for a further rise. Several lodges this effect may be performed by a mechanical elongation or shorten-

THE SCOTCH MINING SHARE MARKET-WEEKLY REPORT AND LIST OF PRICES.

Since our last report (June 14) the market has been very dail with a preponderance of sellers in nearly all departments. Consequently prices have now in many cases gone to such a depth of degreement, while an investment in a few selected shares cannot fall when repeat a grain scale data was labely well when repeat again scale fall.

43/24, on Riemmond, 64, on Uphali, 7/24, on Young's Parallin.—Even; Cleind.—Buckwardations: 94., even on Tharsis. The making-up to-day show the following variations when compared with those of the settlement. Uphall old have failen 15s., Young's Parafin 13s., 6d., 8s., 9d., Canadian and Huntington Copper Companies 5s. each, Oakban, enew), also Omoa and Cleiani 6d. each; there is an improvement of Tharsis (new), while there is no alteration on Glasgow Caradon, Port W. Marbella, Monkland, ditto (preference), and Tharsis.

Subjoined are this week's quotations, &c., of mining and metal shares quoted to Scotch Stock Exchanges:—

Capital. Dividends. Description of shares COAL, IRON, STEEL. up. £7 10 .Arnistor on Coal (Limited)
Coal (Limited) nil nil nil 51% . COPPER, SULPHUR, TIN.

— ...Canadran Copper and Sulphur (Lim.) ...
20s] ...Cape Copper (Limited) ...
74 ...Glasgow Caradon Copper Mining (Lim.) ...
75 ... Ditto New ...
11 ...Hunington Copper and Sulphur (Lim.) ...

— ...Kaourda Mining (Limited) ...
Pausillo Course (Limited) ...
Pausillo Course (Limited) GOLD, SILVER,
Australian Mines Investment (Limited).
Flagstaff Silver Mining (Limited) .
List Chance Silver Mining (Limited) ...
Richmond Mining (Limited) OIL 10 ...

SULPHUROUS CASTINGS .- The invention of Mr. J. G. WILLAYS of Bayswater, relates to these castings which are made of steiron containing less than 1½ per cent. of carbon, and has for its do the increasing the fluidity of the metal when molten, and its solid or toughness when cold. It consists, firstly, in making these cast to contain more sulphur than carbon, or it may be to contain a without any appreciable quantity of carbon. And recomb making castings of steel or iron, to which a sulphuret of a metal which a lays with iron had been added, or to which the ing metal as well as sulphur or its compounds had been and a sulphur or its compounds had been added. without reference to the relative proportions of carbon and s in the casting. In carrying out the first part of the inventi prefers to melt down in covered clay crucibles, such as are u steel melters, wrought-iron scrap in pieces not executing! weight, grey cast-iron (containing little phosphorus at weight, grey cast-fron (containing little phosphorus cent, carbon), and a sulphuret of iron in the form of pyrite following proportions:—To every 10 lbs. weight of the wrow scrap he adds 1½ lb, of the cast-iron, and 3 ozs. of an iron Pi a crushed state, containing about 48 per cent. of sulphur. Gif the pyrites contains only 35 per cent. of sulphur. He came all when well motten into such moulds as are commonly steps founders. In carrying out the second part of his investors founders. metal when well molten into such moulds as are commonly usated founders. In carrying out the second part of his invention adds to the steel or iron from which the casting is to be made a pound of sulphur and other metal alloying with iron, such a phuret of copper, or of tin, or of potassium, or of manganese, of volatile sulphurets of other metals. Or any of these metals of stances yielding them may be added together with sulphured

JUNI such as scid. He tin-plate

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nounds, such as sulphates or sulphides. He prefers for castings compounds, such as sulphates or sulphides. He prefers for castings of a comparatively soft kind to mix wrought-iron scrap and casting a sobefore, and to add to every 10 lbs. of the wrought-iron 1½ lb. of set-iron, and 3 ozs. of crushed Spanish pyrites, containing of the cast-iron, and 3 ozs. of crushed Spanish pyrites, containing of the cast-iron and a bout 48 per cent. of sulphur, from 1½ to 3 per cent. of copper, and about 48 per cent. of sulphur, from 1½ to 3 per cent. of sulphuric set as the pyrites now largely used by the makers of sulphuric set. Because of the sulphuric set.

pcnps.—In the construction of pumps with valves of india-rubber pcnps.—In the construction of pumps with valves of india-rubber of the similar flexible material an arrangement is proposed by of other similar flexible material an arrangement is proposed by of the similar flexible material warrangement was flexible. He fits the sheet of ordinary valve rubber between two faces properly shaped, and with sufficient space between between two faces properly shaped, and with sufficient space between the rubber of the closely in contact with the faces and then to allow the valve to the fit and the same. The valve is held at its central portion of allow the valve to be fitted therein, but one face is curved portion to allow the valve to be fitted therein, but one face is curved to the face i

there is only just sufficient space between them at this central that there is only just sufficient space between them at this central that there is only on the valve to be fitted therein, but one face is curved or sloped away from this central portion on one side of the valve, or sloped away from this central portion on one side of the valve, as it is not other face is curved or sloped outward on the other side of the same. Through the flat portions which are the valve seats he the same apertures or ports for the passage of the water, while the same aperture portions serve as stops or guards. The said seats are preferently perforated with small holes or grated, and when the valve is ably perforated with small holes or grated, and when the valve is given the water passes freely through them, but they are covered by the valve when the same is closed. One of the said perforated or he valve when the same is closed. One of the said perforated or he valve both as a suction and delivery valve. The valves we valve sure valve both as a suction and delivery valve. The valves he same sufficiently applicable to either single or double-acting pumps. In single-acting pumps they may be arranged at either end of the arrel in the usual manner; and in double-acting pumps they may arranged at one or both ends of the pump barrel. By this invention the valves are arranged close to the barrel of the pump, thereby liminishing the air space and affording great facility for examination file said valve. Moreover the simplicity of construction of the said valves will considerably reduce the cost of the manufacture of amps. In adapting the invention to oscillating pumps he may contruct the same with trunnions either at the ends or at the centre of labarel. One trunnion connects with the suction pipe or passage, the other visit the delivery or discharge pipe of the pump. One trunnion connects with the suction pipe or passage, nd the other with the delivery or discharge pipe of the pump.

WANTED, to PROCEED to CENTRAL AMERICA, on the 17th July next, a Person acquainted with the TREATMENT of AURI FEROUS ORES. Must have had at least two or three years' practical experience

of testimonials as to character and ability may be addressed "N.," Street, Advertising Offices, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

SECRETARY WANTED.

SECRETARY WANTED.

WANTED, a GENTLEMAN, to TAKE the SECRETARYSHIP
of a LIMITED COMPANY. One who could put some money in the
Mise, or place Shares, &c. The mine is situated in the richest district in Cornwall
for It and Copper, and the mine is opening rich.
For particulars, address to "B.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street,

TO MINING COMPANIES.

WANTED, a SITUATION as CLERK, by a Young Man, who is also able to dial, and keep up the plans of a mine. Good references. Addres, "M." MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, for a Lead and Copper Mine in active operation, situated in Wales, a PRACTICAL MAN as FOREMAN DRESSER and SUFFACE MANAGER. Must be thoroughly acquainted with dressing machiery, and the manipulation of mixed ores.

Address, "T. B. P.," Post Office, Carnarvon, North Wales.

WANTED,—THE ADVERTISER, an ASSAYER, last employed as Chemist and Manager in a Spelter Works, DESIRES an ENGAGE MENT. He had experience of the extraction of gold, silver, and lead from their cost also would not object to go abroad. Speaks Spanish. Highest references. Address. Mr. Thomas Bower, Pentrich, near Derby.

THE VAN MINING COMPANY

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have THIS DAY DECLARED a
QUARTERLY DIVIDESD of \$12,000, being SIXTEEN SHILLINGS PER
SHARE on the \$15,000 shares of the company, PAYABLE, free of income tax, on
easifier the Divid day of July next.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th proximo, both days
believie.

By order, W. J. LAVINGTON, Secretary.

144, Austinfriars, London, E.C., June 30, 1877.

THE ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offer of the said company, No. 8, Austinfriars, in the City of London, on MON-DIX, the 2nd day of July, 1877, at One o'clock P. M. precisely, for the purpose of coloring the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Mestig held on Monday, the 4th day of June, 1871; —

"That the Anglo-Australian Gold Mining Company (Limited) be wound-up valentarily.

scientarily.

By Order,

J. H. MURCHISON,

London Manager and Secretary.

8, Austinfriars, London, E.C., 14th June, 1877.

MESSES. GREGORY, WHITAKER, AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,
Beg to notify to their clients and investors generally that Shares offered in the LLANRWST LEAD MINE at low prices, through the medium of this Journal, are rarely, if ever, delivered to the Buyer. To ensure the delivery of Shares tought, purchasers are cautioned to pay cash only on the delivery of transfers, companied by the holders' certificates.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

ron

me to time he name of

Broker.

FOREIGN BONDS.—These should be sold before prices recede

still further.

MESSES. ALEXANDER ROBINSON AND CO. recommend for purchase:—
LIGNO MINERAL WOOD PAYING SHARES,
VAN MINE, ROMAN GRAVELS, and
COMBELLACK TIN MINE.

The "Stock Exchange Review" (specimen number sent free) contains partislars of these and many other good investments, and should be read by large
of small capitalists. The firm will have pleasure in supplying information based edge. a-street, London, E.C., April 28, 1877.

MINING INVESTMENTS.—The present time being considered a favourable one for mining operations, the ADVERTISER, who has had bearly 30 years' experience in mining—17 in Cornwall, and 12 in the management of mines in London—OFFERS his SERVICES in all matters relating to Mining Companies and advice in the selection of Shares in bona fole and well-managed concerns, either for investment or speculation.

Having an established correspondence with some of the most eminent miners and indiconvers in the kingdom, he has exceptional facilities for acquiring early and sound information on prominent mining properties.

A Selected List of Mines forwarded on application.

Charles Brougham Parry, Gracechurch Buildings, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

M R. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK AND SHARE DEALER, AND MINING AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT, M SHARE DEALER, AND MINING AGENT AND ACCOUNTABLE, FALMERSTON BUILDINGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM FRANCIS, M. and C.E., 2. DERWEN VILLAS, Course of Instruction in Surveying, Dialling, Levelling, Geology and Mineralogy, Chelr practical application to the various branches of Metalliferous Mining, Garrying, &c. Terms on application.

MESSES. THORNYCROFT AND CO. FINANCIAL AGENTS AND SHARE BROKERS 51, SOUTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL

CAPTAIN ABSALOM FRANCIS
GOGINAN, ABERYSTWITH.

Second Edition, just ready, price 1s. 6d. PRAMWAYS INTELLIGENCE FOR 1877.-With useful Tables for Inve-tors.
EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange, London.

GOLDENHILL COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND
CHEMICAL WORKS,
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER!
Purchaser of Borate of Lime and Tincal.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS. 1862 and 1867, and of the NEW CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—By an Order, made by His Honor the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, in the said Matter, dated the 25th day of June inst., on the Petition of William Harvey, Henry Whitford, William West, William John Rawlings, William Husband, Francis Harvey, and Nicholas James West (carrying on business at Hayle, within the said Stannaries, as general merchants, under the style or firm of "Harvey and Co."), claiming to be creditors of the said mining company, IT WAS ORDERED that the said New Chiverton Mining Company (Limited) should be WOUND UP by this Court compulsorily, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862.

HOGGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro Dated Truro, June 26th, 1877. (Solicitors for the said Petitioners).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannarie Stannaries of Cornwall.

N the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the NEW CHIVERION MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Vicewarden has, by an Order made in the above Matter, bearing date the 25th day of June inst., APPOINTED CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, of Truro, within the said Stannaries, an Officer of the said Court, to be the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of the above named company.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 28th June, 1877.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the NEW CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the above-named company are required, on or before the 7th day of July next, to SEND in their NAMES and ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of their SEVERAL CLAIMS, to CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Turo, within the said Stannaries.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 26th, 877.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL GRAMBLER MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of His Honor the Vice Warden, Notice is hereby given that, on WEDNE'DAY, the 11th day of July next, at Eleven o clock in the forencon, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of TWO SHILLLINGS AND SIZENCE PER SHARE on all the contributories of the said company, settled on the List of Contributories thereof as present members.

ons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place afore

CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, Official Liquidator.
Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, the 25th day of June, 1877.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the EAST WHEAL BASSET MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, on Monday, the 9th day of July next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the EAST WHEAL BASSET MINE, in the parish of Redruth, within the said Stannaries, in one or more lot or lots, and subject to such conditions as shall be then and there stated and produced, all that the INTEREST of the said company of and in the SETTS under which its mining operations have been carried on, together with the WHOLE of the

MINING PLANT, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND EFFECTS,

Excepting all ores at surface, belonging to the said company, and being within and upon the said Mine, and comprising:—
ONE 66 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, 10 tons each.
ONE 36 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with ONE BOILER, 11 tons, fly wheel, &c., complete; two 16 head, iron axles, with frames, lifters, heads, &c., complete.

Il tons, hy wheel, &c., complete, on the said of the stroke, with ONE BOILER, lotten, complete.

ONE 24 in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, S.ft. stroke, with ONE BOILER, lotten, by wheel and cage, and copper ore crusher, complete.

Also, the ACCOUNT HOUSE FURNITURE, and numerous other articles and effects in general use in mines, for full particulars of which apply to Mr. John Henry Hamley, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, Truro; and for inspection of the said machinery, &c., to the Bailiff is charge at the Mine.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro. (Solicitors for the said Official Liqui lator.)

Dated Stannaries Court Office, Truro, June 25th, 1877.

THAT VALUABLE LEAD MINE, EDGE RAKE, and PLANT.

THAT VALUABLE LEAD MINE, EDGE RAKE, and PLANT, in full working order (if not disposed of before, and notice given), TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, by Mr. PHILLIP HEATON FLINT, on July 2nd, 1877, at the Mine, near TIDESWELL, DERBYSHIRE, two miles from Millersdals Station, Midland Railway.

All that EXTENSIVE MINERAL GROUND and MINE, with 12-horse horizontal ENGINE and BOILER, drum, ropes, pulleys, head stocks, ladders, ore crusher, horse gin, and all requisites for getting, drawing, and dressing lead ore—all in first-class condition. If not disposed of as a whole, the Directors will OFFER THE PLANT IN SEPARATE LOTS.

For particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS EYRE, Castleton, Derbyshire; or to Mr. C. R. GEEGORY, Millersdale, near Buxton, Derbyshire.

MINING PLANT, IN THE ISLE OF MAN. BRADDA MINING COMPANY. IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, July 3, 1877, the PLANT and MACHINERY, at the Bradda Mine, consisting of a 45 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, condensing; 24 in. cylinder horizontal DRAW-ING ENGINE, high pressure; 24 in. cylinder ROTATORY ENGINE, for drawing and pumping, condensing; TWO 10 ton BOILERS; ONE 11 ton BOILER; CRUSHING MILL, 20 in. rollers; 50 fms. 12 in. plunger lift, complete; 10 fms. 12 in. drawing lift; 10 fms. 8 in. drawing lift; 54 fms. 6 in. plunger lift, complete; 10 fms. 12 in. chain, nearly new; smiths' bellows and anvil; about a ton of miners' tools, in lots; jigging hutches and sloves; miners' dial, by Wilson and Co.; and sundry other articles.

Auction to commence at Twelve o'clock, and, in the meantime, the machinery may be viewed, and svery information given, upon application to Capt. Barkell, the late manager, at Port Erin; or James Spittall, Solicitor, Douglas.

THE GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED)

THE GOLD COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION.

IN LIQUIDATION.

IN LIQUIDATION.

The Liquidation of Minerals, including GOLD and GOLD ORE, within a fract of Land, situated in the parish of Lianellivd, near Dolgelley, in the county of Merionelli, together with the Building GOLD and GOLD ORE, within a for Merionelli, together with the Buildings, Plant, and MACHINERY erected thereon, for the development and working thereof, and comprising tramway, mill, engine house, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, dwelling houses, store rooms, and powerle ustamping machinery, blankets, beds, and appurtenances, Britten pans, tools, and stores.

Further particulars, with forms of tender and detailed schedule of the tools, stores, &c., may be obtained on application to Messys. SIEVENS, WILKINSON, and HARRIS, the vendor's solicitors, 24, Coleman-street; or to the undersigned, 9, King's Arms-yard, London, E.C.

Tenders must be sent in to the Liquidator on or before the 15th day of July, 1817.

JAMES FRASER, Liquidator.

9, King's Arms-yard, E.C., June 28, 1877.

1877.
9, King's Arms-yard, E.C., June 28, 1877.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE. IN THE MATTER OF THE WEST CANADA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). IN LIQUIDATION.

THE LIQUIDATOR INVITES TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE of the PROPERTY of the ABOVE COMPANY, as situated in the District Algoria, Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada.

of the PROPERTY of the ABOUT OF Anada.

The property consists of:—

The PREEHOLD of the BRUCE LOCATION, measuring 6400 acres, and comprising the Bruce and Wellington Mines.

2.—ALL the RIGHT of the said company in the UNEXPIRED TERM of a LEASE of the Huron Copper Bay Mine, for a term of 15 years, from the 1st day

2.—ALL the RIGHT of the said company in the UNEXPIRED TERM of a LEASE of the Huron Copper Bay Mine, for a term of 15 years, from the lat day of May, 1874.

3.—The BUILDINGS belonging to the said company at the said mines and locations, comprising engine and boiler houses, jigging and dressing houses and sheds, furnace houses and stacks, two agents' and clerks' offices, blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops, store-house, and a number of good dwelling-houses and ordinary cottages. Also, a wharf at the Wellington Mine, about 1150 ft. in length, and ware-house affording every convenience for the loading of ships.

4.—ALL the MACHINERY and STORES belonging to the said company, consisting of hoisting and pumping engines, crushing and jigging machinery, calcining furnaces, iron, timber, tools, &c.

The property mentioned in Clauses 3 and 4 is subject, so far as regards any portions of it which are situated on the Huron Copper Bay location, to the option reserved to the lessors on the termination of the said lesse of taking to any portion of the machinery and buildings at a valuation.

The Wellington and Copper Bay Mines have been worked for several years by the above-named company, and large quantities of copper ores and yellow sulphides occurring in quartz have been produced, yielding, when dressed, from 18 to 23 per cent. in copper.

It is believed that with a moderate outlay of capital the necessary works could be carried out for putting the mines again into a condition for producing large returns of ore; and for this purpose the machinery and works already existing could be easily made available.

Tenders should be addressed to the Liquidator, JOSEPH GEORGE, Esq., No. 6 September next.

The mines and properties may be viewed on application to the Agent in charge; Mr. G. H. Plummer, Wellington Mine, Lake Huron, Canada West; and further information may be obtained of the Liquidator, in London; or of G. G. Francis, Esq., Montreal, Canada,—London, 28th June, 1877.

DING DONG MINE, NEAR PENZANCE.

TOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday, 5th July next, at Four P.M., at the Office, Chyandour, near Penzance, the MINE, as a going concern, with the LEASES and PLANT, consisting of TWO PUMP. ING. TWO WINDING, and ONE STAMPING ENGINE, with suitable PITWORK, and a large quantity of other materials.

The mine is in a full state of working, and may be viewed on any day previous to the sale on application to Capt. WILLIAMS, on the Mine; or the Purser, Mr. R. WELLINGTON, at Chyandour.—Dated 19th June, 1877.

CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINES,
CROWAN, NEAR CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, either in One Lot or separately,
all the PUMPING, WHIM, and other ENGINES, BOLLERS, CALCINER,
PNEUMATIC STAMPS, CRUSHER, and other remaining MACHINERY of

these mines.

May be viewed at the Mines, and catalogues and forms of tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. Good, Daniells, and Co., 7, Poultry, London; or Mr. W. J. Johns, Edward-street, Truro.

Tenders to be sent in to Messrs. GOOD, DANIELS, and Co., as above, on or before 16th July, marked "Crenver Tender."

Zinc ... 36.4 per cent.

(The proportion of sliver being equal to 75 onnees per ton of lead.)

The assay being made by Fernquist, an Analyst of high standing in Sweden, from a general sample of well-dressed ore, taken from the surface openings. The deposits appear of very considerable magnitude; openings have been made to a depth of 40 feet, showing the lode to be several feet in breadth, the ore appearing richer as it gets deeper.

The cost of transport from the mines to the North of England will not exceed 20s. per ton. The ore fields are distant from Hull or London only about seventy hours

Apply to John Millar, Gothenburg, Sweden. VERY VALUABLE MINES-SOUTH-WEST OF IRELAND.

EXTENSIVE AND RICH MINES OF SILVER-LEAD, BLENDE, COPPER, &c., which require only to be drained of water in order to make immediate returns of ore. Any amount of machinery may be

driven by water-power. Capisalists will find this a safe and profitable investment; and reliable in formation may be obtained on application to Capt. W. THOMAS, who has had

nearly 40 years' experience in the management of Mines in Ireland. Cappagh Mine, Ballydehob, Co. Cork, May 28th, 1877.

MINING STUDENTS AND CANDIDATES FOR COLLIERY MANAGERS CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY may RECEIVE PRIVATE ADVICE and ASSISTANCE by applying to Mr. W. FAIRLEY, Mining Engineer, Bloxwich, near Walsall. Send stamp for reply.

LEAD MINE NEAR CARSPHAIRN, STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

BE LET, for such number of years as may be agreed

THE WOODHEAD LEAD MINE,
On the CRAIGENGILLAN ESTATE, situated in the Parish of CARSPHAIRN,
and Stewartry of KIRKCUDENIGHT.
This Mine was opened in 1835, has been wrought ever since, and has yielded
a large quantity of lead of the finest quality.
The Plant, Machinery, &c., can be had at a valuation.
JAMES M'CALL, at the Mine, will show the undergound workings, as also the
plans and sections; and for further particulars application may be made to ALEXANDER M'CUEBIN, Solicitor, Ayr; or to Mr. THOMAS SMITH, Land Steward,
Berbeth Mains, Dalmeilington, Ayrshire.
Ayr, 18th June, 1817.

TO BE LET, under the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, a LEAD MINE: 6 cwts. of ore, found in quarrying, just sold.
Address, H. TRIPP, Winford, Bristol.

HEMATITE IRON ORE ROYALTY, AT MOOR ROW, BIGRIGG MOOR, NEAR WHITEHAVEN.

TO BE LET, BY TENDER, for a term of years, to commence

AT MOOR ROW, SIGNINGS MOOR, ARR WHITMAYER.

TO BE LET, BY TENDERR, for a term of years, to commence from the at September, 1877.—
The IRON ORE under SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES of LAND at MOOR ROW, in the parishes of Cleator and Egremont, in the county of Cumberland, in the morth-west and south by mines of Mesers. Lindow, and on or towards the east by mines of Mesers. Lindow, and control or towards the east by Lord Leconfield, Mesers. Lindow, John Stirling, Eeq., and the Cleator Iron Ore Company, which latter company are sinking a pit adjoining a portion of the sasters boundary of the estate.

The royalty has been actively worked during the last twenty years, and large quantities of ore have been raised from shallow workings, extending over an area of about twenty acres. The present working shaft is in good condition, and is supplied with adequate engine power, and all necessary machinery and plant. It is connected with the Cleator and Egremant Railway by a branch line, and the metal can be tipped into wagons direct from the shaft.

The ore of the Bigrigg District is remarkable for its purity and high metallicy yield, and commands the highest price.

Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Moor Row Royalty," and will be received by Mr. Brown, Solidiotr, 12, Scotch street, Whitelaven, up to the 20th August, immediately after which date the taker will be declared. The lessors do not, however, bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

After the 15th June, conditions of letting may be had, and plans showing the royalty, underground workings, and letting may be had, and plans showing the royalty, underground workings, and letting may be had, and plans showing the royalty underground workings, and letting may be had, and plans showing the royalty underground workings, and letting may be ha

YORKSHIRE LEAD MINES.

PULL PARTICULARS of the PRESENT and FUTURE PROSPECTS of the YOKKSHRE LEAD MINES may be obtained on application to "A. B.," Post Office, Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER AT WHEAL NEWTON.—
This mine is now the RICHEST SILVER MINE in the United Kingdom. The next DIVIDEND will be DECLARED in July. Full information may be obtained, and shares may be purchased or sold through any respectable sharedealer, or on application to our principal offices, 134, Palmerston Bulldings, Bishopsgate street, London, E.C.
EMMENS and Co. (Limited), Mining Engineers and Manufacturing Chemists.

MALLEABLE IRON CASTINGS.

Every Description. W. B. MAPPLEBECK, JUN., 21 AND 22 LOVEDAY STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

NOTICE TO COLLIERY OWNERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, EVERY DESCRIPTION of COLLIERY and
ENGINEERS' STORES.
Apply to George Ridley, M.E., Gresse Manufacturer, Coal Fitter, and Metal
Broker, Trinity Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

POR SALE, at NEW PEMBROKE MINE, CORNWALL.— BOILERS.

OILERS.
25 in. DRAWING ENGINE, and TWO BOILERS.
TWO SPARE BOILERS.
THREE IRON STAMPS AXLES.
100 fathoms FLAT KODS, 3½ inch.

antity of ROD PLATES and other MATERIALS

Apply to Mr. JOHN POLKINGHORNE, PAR OFFICE, PAR STATION.

FOR SALE, a 18-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear, ready for delivery.

A 25-horse power PORTABLE.

An 18-horse power VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE, with link motion reversing also gear to wind and pump.
- ft. PAN MORTAR MILL, VERTICAL ENGINE, and BOILER.

Apply to— BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

TO AGENTS OF MINES, AND OTHERS.

MR. R. PASCOE, MINING ENGINEER, LAND SURVEYOR.

AND GENERAL DRAUGHTSMAN (Fourteen years with Jamzs Handerson, Esq., C.E.) Mines surveyed or inspected, and faithfully reported on.

Terms moderate. office -4, St. Mary's Street, Truro, Cornwall. A vacancy for a Pupil.

GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

POYAL ROUTE VIA CRINAN AND CALEDONIAN CANALS,
by ROYAL MAIL STEAMER, "IONA," DAILY, at Seven A.M., and
from GREENOCK, at Nine A.M.
See bill, with map and tourist fares, free, at Messrs. Chatto and Windus, Publishers, 14, Picoadily, London; or by post from David Hutchesson and Co.,
119, Hope-street, Glasgow.

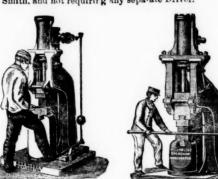
B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW, MANCHES

Prize Medals—Paris, 1867; Havre, 1868; Highland Society, 1870; Liverpool, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Vienna, 1873; Scientific Industry Society, 1875; Leeds, 1875; Paris, 1875; Mancheser and Liverpool Society, 1876; U.S. Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876.

PATENTEES AND MAKERS OF DOUBLE AND SINGLE-ACTING

HAMMERS STEAM

Of all sizes, from ½ cwt. to 20 tons, with self-acting or hand motion, in either case giving a perfectly DEAD BLOW, while the former may be worked by hand when desired. Large Hammers, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. Small Hammers, working up to 500 blows per minute, in some cases being worked by the Foot of the Smith, and not requiring any separate Driver.



CIRCULAR SAWS for Hot Iron. STEAM HAMMERS for Engineers, Machinists, Shipbuilders, Steel Tilters, Millwrights, Coppersmiths, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, Colliery Proprietors, Ship Smiths, Bolt Makers, Cutlers, File Makers, Spindand Flyer Makers, Spade Makers, Locomotive and other Wheel Makers, &c. also for Use in Repairing Smithies of Mills and Works of all kinds; for straight, ening Bars, bending Cranks breaking Pig-iron, &c.

From 60 to 100 Steam Hammers and Steam Stamps may usually be seen in construction at the Works.



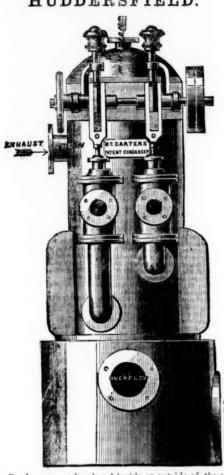
SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, for Forging, Stamping, Punching, Bolp, making, &c.



LICENSED MAKERS.

KIRK, RAMSDEN, AND (LIMITED)

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These Condensers can be placed inside or outside of the enginehouse. They draw their own injection water, and require no foundation. Specially adapted to Pumping and Winding Engines, effecting a saving from 20 to 30 per cent. in coal, and increases the power of the Engine.

Engineers, Millwrights, Founders,

FORGE PROPRIETORS.

Makers of Pumping, Winding, and Blowing Engines Condensing and Non-condensing.

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G. HUTCHINSON AND CO.,

FORTH BANKS OIL WORKS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

N E W C A S T L E - O N - T Y N E,

Beg to draw the attention of COLLIERY OWNERS and ENGINEERS to the Oila
prepared by their special process. They never clog nor corrode, but keep the
bearings cool and clean, and will be found the best and most ECONUMICAL
LUBRICANTS at present in the market, being very DURABLE, UNIFORM IN
QUALITY, and CHEAP. Prices, from 2s.

SPECIALLY ADVANTAGEOUS RATES FOR LARGE CONSUMERS.
References to many emiocal firms who have used them constantly for years,
amongst whom may be mentioned Sir W. Armstrong and Co.: Elswick Engine
and Ordnance Works, Newcastle; R. Stephenson and Co., Engineers, Newcastle;
R. and W. Hawthorn, Engineers, Newcastle; Hawkes, Crawshay, and Sons, Engineers, Gateshead-on Tyne; Abbot and Co., Engineera, Gateshead-on-Tyne,
Samples, prices, &c., on application.

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Just published. Free Edition.

(UIDE TO HEALTH; or, ADVICE AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY.—A New Medical Work on the Treatment of Local Debility, Consumption, Loss of Memory, Physical Depression, Indigestion, and all diseases resulting from loss of nerve power. Illustrated with eases and testimonials. Sent free for two stamps.—Dr. SMITH will, for the benefit of country patients, on receiving a description of their case, send a confidential letter of advice.

Address, Dr. H. SMITH, S. BUICH-GREEN LORDON, W.C.

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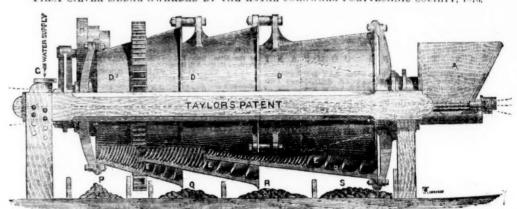
QUARRYING, SINKING SHAFTS, SUBMARINE BLASTING, TUNNELLING, DRIVING ADITS.

Is the MOST SIMPLE and ECONOMICAL DRILL now in use. BOILERS; AIR COMPRESSORS, worked by Hydraulic or Steam-power; STEEL for MINING DRILLS; PUMPING, and all other Prices, Estimates, and other Particulars, apply to—

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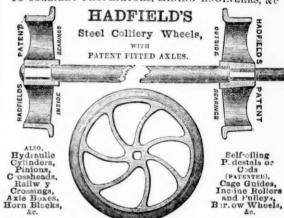


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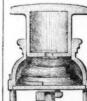
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FOREIGN AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, AND TRUSTS.

Argentine less AND MISCELL	NE	OTTO m
		Prices.
		65 22
City of Percent.	100	96
Lo upides, 7 per cent.	100	101
Do., 1 per cent., V.M.L.	49	4116
Do., 9 per cent. guar. Do., 7 per cent., K.M.L.	71	72
******************************	42	44

Foreign and a LOANS, AND T	RUST	rs.
Don 5 per Col. Gov. Trust, C p. cont	osing	Prices.
Do., 5 per cent., 3d issue		50 50
Peruvian 1975, 5th issue	45	50
Spanish Of per cent, L. Mort	13	
Spanish, Quicksilver Mort. 5 p. cent., United States Mort., 6 per cent.	93	72 95
	90	92

Т.	
	NON-DIVIDEND MINES. Shares. Mines.
sh. Last pd.	10000 Aberdaupant, i, Llanidless*
0Jan. 1876 0Nov. 1875	18000 Archyces Burng., *t, St. Aust
0June 1878 0Aug. 1872 0Nov. 1875	12000 Assneton, t, Carnarvonshire* 118 6 3542% 33 50000 Ballycummisk.* c. Robell 5 0 0 114114 1
UJan. 1877	50000 Ballycummisk,* c, Schull 2000 Bedford United, c, Tavistock 196 6. 36. 36. 36. 36. 36. 36. 36. 36. 36.
0Feb. 1874 6Jan. 1873	\$937 Blue Hills, t. c. St. Agnes 3 7 6
0July 1877 0April 1877 0Feb. 1877	2000 Bollihope Vale, * s-l, Durham 1 0 0 11 1 11/
June 1877 1 F-b. 1876 2 Mar. 1877 1	Matheek Fells, i, Cumberland 2 0 0 500 Cambrian, s i, c, Cardiganshire
Apr. 1876	128 Clementina, l, Llanddloes 5 0 0
May 1876 6 Aug. 1874 24 Oct. 1874 20	Combinartin, s-l. North Deven
Oct. 1876 8	000 Cwm Lanarch, * s.l. Carnarvonsh 0 15 0 138 138 138 1000 Cwmystwith (New) (St. avvon 5 0 0 514 5 514
April 1877 10	000 Dubby Syle Syle Syle Syle Syle Syle Syle Syl
May 1877 200	00 Elgar, * 1 Conditions 8 0 0
Dec. 1876 00	ou Fronveilan, (Mont *14000 8 60 56 1/ 5/
Feb. 1874 1300 July 1874 1400	50 Gawton, c, Tavistock 60 Glan Clwyd, 1, Gwyddelwern
une 1877 1000 uly 1876 1200 far. 1877 1000	## Glan Cluwton, c, Tavistock ## Glan Cluyd, * I, Gwyddelwern
ov. 1875 2000 ov. 1872 750 an. 1876 2000	Goreu, s.l, Carmarthen 1 00.
Lay 1877 6000	Gt W. Landy Pydew, L. Holywell
pril 1877 18000 lay 1877 10000	Gt. Wreal Eleanor, f. Morth Boey. 1 0 0 3 25 Grosvenor, f. Holywell (£1 sh.) 0 15 0 2 5
et. 1875 64 m	Harwood, * /, Durham (£1 sh.), 0 5 0 —
de 1877 3000	Killie 28 0 0
	Ladywell & J. Stoke Climsland. 1 0 0 2 1/2 1/2
v. 1876 2500 g. 1872 25000	Levant, c, t, St. Just 11. each 0 10 0 54 18
y 1877 30000 y 187 15000	Lianrhaidr, I, Montgomery 9 6 6 2 7 1 Lianrwst, 4 , Carnarvon 2 0 0 4½ 4½ 1 1 Medium 1 0 0 4½ 4½ 1
1875 6:00	Mellone - C , Wendron 1 to .
. 1874 11000 1 1876 12000 1	Monydd Gorddn / Cardigan* 150 114 114 2
25000 1 15000 1	fount's Bay, c, Marazion 100
1876 20000 N	ew Consols, S. g. (in House St. sh.) 3 0 0
1872 20000 N 1874 18000 N 1872 1492 N	ew Dolcoath, t, c, Camborne* 3 0 0 11.11/4 11/4 12/20 ew East Foxdale, s-l, Isle of Man. 0 15 0 2 11/4 11/4 12/20 ew Fowey Consols, t, 8t. Blazey* 3 0 0 2 11/4 12/20 ew Hendra, t, Breage
1875 50 10 37	South Merlyn / Files
1876 4000 N 1875 17000 N 1877 20000 N	orth Cornwall, J. Cornwall 500 54 554
1872 5936 No 1876 2000 No	w Wheal Emma. e. Buckfastleigh 2 10 0 1/2 1/2 50 per the Cornwall Cornwall 5 0 0 5 5 1/2 50 per the Laxey. I sle of Man 2 0 0 1/2 1 1/2 50 per the Prince Pick. * J. Holywell 1 0 0 1/2 1 1/2 50 per the Wheal Towan, t, c, Illogap 1 1 6 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
1877 0400 Oo	a Hills, * s./ Timest
1876 1872 1893 1893 1893 1893 1893	ys Mountain, c. Anglesses 2 00
1873 4000 Pat 1877 12000 Per 1875 30000 Per	e ey Bridge, t, Yorkshire 5 0 0 24 25 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
873 12000 Ply 872 648 Pol 873 10000 Por	nerley i, 8hronshire*
878 2000 Pric 876 12900 Pric 877 10000 Pric	leaux Wood, t, Llanivery 5 0 0 21/2 2 21/6 5
8000 TO	, Cardigan
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72 4900 0	, c, Marazion
76 512 South	Dolconth Cardigan 1 10 0 4 3 4 "St." At
77 5000 South 5000 South 987 South	100skear, t. c. Cambons 1100 76 54 77
432 Spear	Tolcarne, t. c, Camborne
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5000 West Goo	n Moor, !, Pateley Bridge*. 10 0 0 13 4 14 17 Hudso
3000 West Man	ry Ann, l, Menheniot 2 0 0 14 15 54 Stk. Illinois
5000 West of E	y Ann, l, Menheniot 0 3 6 4 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
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2635 Wheal Con 5000 Whea! Cre	
2000 Who. Mary 3000 Wheal Pee	1 2 0 0 2 1 2 2 2 2 3 4 2 3 4 4 5 3 4 4 5 3 4 4 5 3 4 4 5 3 4 4 5 3 4 4 5 3 4 4 5 3 4 4 5 3 4 4 5 3 4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 4
480 White Cliff,	ell, c, Tavistock 676. 3 2½ 3 20 Suez Cai
blende el, coa	1) Tharsis is 68k. Union P. Stk. Union P.
	*i, silver-lead; i, lead; s, silver, al alance

b, blends si, coal; s, copper; s, gold; i, lead; s, sliver; si, slate; s-i, sliver-lead; t, tin; s, xine, * Limited Liability Companies; 7 quoted on the Stock Exchange;

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

	Shares. Company.
Clos. pr	Shares. Company. Find. AND COAL COMPANIES
11/6 13/6	15 Albion Sand Co. [L.] Paid,
	5 Alltami Colliery Co. [L.] 16 0 0
% 31/8	3 Alitami Colliery Co. [L.] 14 06. 18
1% 1%	10 Benhar Coal Co. [L.] 90 0 0 55
	10 Bileon & Ore Co. [L.] 10 00 7
36 36	6 Blaen Cwmbach Coal Co. [L.] 10 0 0 0 2 3
	50 Blaenavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.] 10 0 0 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	60 Bowling Iron Co. [L.] 80 00
11/4	50 Britannia Ironworks [L.]
1	100 Brown, John, and Co. [L.] 28 0 0 5 Caleman, John, and Co. [L.]
76 1	100 Brown, John, and Dixon [L.]
91/	20 Cannock and Human 8 00. K
136	Cardiga Steel and Wire Co. [L.] 500. 2
-	10 Cardigan Steel and Wire Co. [L.]. 5 0 0 2 2 10 Cardigan Steel and Wire Co. [L.]. 8 10 0. 14 Cardigan Steel Bush Iron and Steel [L.]. 8 10 0. 14 Cardigan House Colliery. 10 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
- 1	60 Chapel House Colliery.
6.3	60 Chartien fron Co. [L.] 50 0. 24 60 Chatterley Iron Co. [L.] 50 0. 32 61 Chillington fron Co. [L.] 65 0 0. 34 61 Chellington fron Co. [L.] 65 0 0. 34 61 Clee Hill Colliery Co. [L.] 10 0 0 3 7 61 Cousett Iron Co. [L.] 1 0 0 3 7
15%	10 Chillington Iron Co. [L.]
	10 Consett Iron Co. [L.] 10 00
336	1 Consett Iron Co. [L.] 1 0 0 7 1 Consett Spanish Ore [L.] 7 10 0 11
	50 Cooke, William, and Co. [L.] 10 0 11 20 Darlington Iron Co. [L.] 40 0 0 36 60 Days Book
314	1 Consett fron Co. [L.]
3%	5 Diamond Fuel Co. [L.] 22 10 0 11 82 Ebbw Vale Co. [L.] 5 00 78
	100 Fox, Samuel, and Co. CT.
36	5 Diamond Fuel Co. [L.] 22 10 0 11 22 Ebbw Vale Co. [L.] 5 0 0 12 25 Ebbw Vale Co. [L.] 5 0 0 0 24 100 Fox, Samuel, and Co. [L.] 29 0 0 24 10 General Mining Ass. [L.] (&Ireturned) 9 0 0 0 21 20 Great Western Coal Co. [L.] 17 0 0 0 12 10 Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.] 2 0 0 0 0 15 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	2 Gwyngwillim Collism C. [L.]
2	18 Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.] 2 0 0
	50 Knowles, Andrew, and Sons [L.]
- 1	Llay Hali Coal, Iron, & Firebrick [L.] 17 00 18 5 Littledean Woodside Coll. Co. [L.] 10 0 0 18 50 Llynyi, Ogmore & To. Co. [L.] 8 0 0
8 1	lo Lydney and Wigner, & Tondu Co. [L.] 50 0 0
1	to Lydney and Wigpool Iron Ore [L.]. 50 0 0 6 10 Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L.]. 8 5 0 6
	Midland Iron Co. [L.]
1 1	5 Mold Argoed Colliery Co. [L.] 5 0 0 10 0 Moukland Iron conditions
4	o Mold Argoed Colliery Co. [L.] 500 10 Monkland Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 800 11
10	4 Mwyndy Iron Ore [L.] 10 0 0 7% 7 Nanty-Gio and Blaina (8 p.c. pref.) 100 0 0 18 1 Nerbudda Coal and Iron 0 8 0 18 1 New Shariston College 100 0 0 18 1
2	New Shariston Collieries [L.] Pref. 0 8 0 18
10	New Shariston Collieries [L.] Pret 0 80 1 Newport Abercarn Coal Co. [L.] 10 00 18 17 Northmptn. Coal, Iron & Wagner IV
10	Nowport Aberearn Coal Co. [L.] 10 0 0 0 15 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17
85	Northfield Iron Co. [L.] 8 0 0 2% 3% Norton Green Coal Co. [L.] 8 0 0 2% 3% Palmer's Shink Shi
100	Norton Green Coal Co. [L.] 8 0 0 2½ 1 Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron [L.] 25 0 0 16 Parkgate Iron Co. [L.] 65 0 0 16 Patent Nut and Bols Co. [L.] 68 0 0 1
20	Patent Nut and Patent Committee Bh 00 Iby
20	Patent Shirf and Axietree [L.] 14 0 0 14 10 Patent Shirf and Axietree [L.] 10 0 0 14 10 Pelsail Coal and Iron 1 15 0 0 14 10 Phoenix Bessemer Co. [L.] 15 0 0 12 10 Rhymney Iron Co. [L.] 50 0 0 12 10 Richards and Co. [L.] 50 0 0 12 20 Sandwell Park Collery Co. [L.] 10 0 0 0 10 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
80	Phoenix Bessemer Co. 15.
10	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]
100	Richards and Co. [L.] 50 00 21 21 Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L.] 10 00
100	Ditto New 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 0 100 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
100	Sheephridge Two and Co
20	Silkstone & Dodworth Cl. & Iron[L.] 27 0 0 Par 1 3 Skerne Ironworks [L.]
80 B	Somorrostro Iron Co. [L.]
25 E	South Wales Coal Co. [L.] 50 0 0 13% 11 50uth Wales Coal Co. [L.] 50 0 0 5% 18 taveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 60 0 0 0 5% 18 Ditto ditto New 10 0 0 4% 19 outh Cleveland Ironworks [L.] 20 0 0 4% 1
100	taveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 21 0 0 81/2 11/2 Ditto ditto
20 8 10 8	Ditto Ditto Other Othe
100 T	hames Iron Company
50 T	redegar Iron and Coal Co. [L.] 100 0 0
20 U	Ditto B. shares 20 0014 15 lverston Mining Co. [L.] 25 0023
	nited Bituminous Collieries [L.] 1 00 14 141
100 V	ancouver Coal [L.] ickers, Sons, & Co. [L.] ickers, Bons, & Co. [L.] ickers, Sons, & Co. [L.] ic
50 W	elsh Ironworks Co. [L.]
10 W	Cumberland I. and Steel [L.] 20 0 0
8 W	est Mostyn Coal [L.] (12 p.c.pref.) 5 0 0 11 b) bitchaven Iron Co. [L.] 5 0 0
10 W	igan and Whiston Coal Co. [L.] 5 0 0
100 W	wan Coal and Iron Co track
	WAGON COMPANIES,
10 Bir	mingham Wagon Co. [L.] 10 0.0 200

10 .	WAGON COMPA	NI	ES.		
10 Bi 10 Gi 10 Mi 5 I 50 Mi 20 No 5 Rai 5 I	Irmingham Wagon Co. (L.) Ditto, 2nd issue Ditto, 2nd issue Ditto, pref., 6, per cent. ritish Wagon Co. (L.) Ditto, 5th issue t. Rail. Car. and Wagon Co. (L.) Ditto, 5th issue t. Rail. Car. and Wagon Co. (L.) dland thand the Central Wagon Co. (II. Car. (L.) (Oldbury) Ditto, pref., 6 per cent. effield Wagon Co. (L.) rkshire Wagon Co. (L.)	10 10 10 10 5 5 5 50 20	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	124 124 124 124 14 34 6 85 274 9 6	12
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** R.	TELEGRAPH COM	PAN	VIES.	
1	O Brazilian Santan	100	0 0	58%
1	0 Eastern	10 20		13
1	East. Exten., Australia and China	10		7% 7%
21	Inde Formerin	10 25	0 0 1	716
	Renters Extension	10	0 0	214
10	West India and D	100	0 021	
20 1000	Western Union 7 comma	20	0 0	8
• • • • • •	Western Union, 7 per cent. Mort. Bond	a \$1(00010	7 10

MISCELLANEOUS.

	R.L	MISCELLANEOU	8.	
		Atlantic and Great Western Leased		
	25	Lines, Rental Trust Mustral, Mort, Land and Richard	00 00	-
	98	Austral. Mort. Land and Finance [L.]	00 0 0.	. 0
- 1	80	Australian Agricultural	8 0 0.	" ,
- 1	10	Avonside Engine [L.]	10 0.	. 9
- 1	B(K.	Baltimore and Ohlo, 6 per cent 10	7 0 0	
- 1	10	Brighton Aquarlum [L] 10 Cent. of New Jersey Co.	0 0 0.	.103
- 1	Stk.	Cent. of New Jersey Con. Mort 10	0 0 0	
- 1	Btk.	Cent. Pacific of Calif., 1st Mort. 6 p.c. 10 City of London Real Part Mort. 6 p.c. 10	0 0 0.,	
- 1	25	City of London Real Property [L.] 1 Copper Minera of Eng.	0 0 0	102
- 1	25	Copper Miners of Eng. (7 p. c. p. ef.) 31		. 1
- 1	. 5	Diamond Rock Boring (7 p. c. p. ef.) 3	0 0	
- 1	15	English and Foreign Credit	10 0	3
1	16	Fore Street W 8" Credit		
1	15	Fore Street Warehouse [L]	0 0	13
	5 (Gen Phos & Chamber 10. Lin 10		10%
1	1 (Glaindale Whinesen Works Co. [L.] 5	0 0	- 1
1	1 6	Groonbill Cr	0 0	
1	17 1	Hudson's Ray Commission 1	0 0	
1	20 3	Huntington Company 17	0 0	11%
1 1	Stle T	Hippin Consent Proce and But, Co 9	0 0	81
1 8	Atk. T	Ilinois & St. 7. Williams	0 0 8	10
1 6	3t.kr.	Ditto 2nd Mont a linke, 1st Mort, 100	0 0 6	13
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1.	it le 1	Ditto & now come, Fund, o p. cent. 100	0 0 9	
	71/ 1	mposis 1 (2 - 41: 5 - 100)	0 010	
	***	Ditto, Surplus Certificate 7	10 0	H
8	tk. Le	Ditto, Surplus Certificate ehigh Val. Con. Mort., A, 6. p. cent. 100 filner's Safe [L.]	- ***	1
	10 M	filner's Safe [L.]	0 0 9	
	26 N	otional Discourse of the Control of the Lorente LD	0 0	
6	itk. N	f. Ceut. Rail. Con. Mort., 6 per cent. 10	0 0 8	%
	K Po	atent (lungament, acort., o per cent. 10	0 0 84	
	10 Pa	awson and Co. [L]	0 0 4	
	50 Pe	eninsular and Oriental Steam 6	0 0 p	
Bt	k. Pe	ennsyl. Gen. Mort. 6 p. cent., 1910 100 (tto, Con. Sink. Fund	0 0 37	10
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Bt	k. Boo	ottish Aust. Investment Company. 100 0	0 93	100
St	k. D	litto 6 per cont D ment Company, 100 (0810	186
	10 80	her Light (and at cierence 100 0	012)	100
	20 Su	ez Canal atazza 10 0	0	1
	12 Tel	legraph Construc. & Mainte. [L.] 12 0	0	46
	5 Dit	tto, Second Bonus Three per Cents 5 0	0 28	, 10
	10 The	arain Salahan Inree per Centa 5 0	0 25	1 2
Bt	k Un	ion Pacific F and Copper Co 10 0	0 23	
Bt	k. Un	ion Pacific Patt Grant, 1st Mort, 100 0	0 98	10
_		100 0 manway, 1st Mort 100	0101	10

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